PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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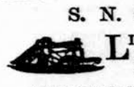

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-89 P.M. 1909.				
23rd Jan	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7981		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
5th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3-21st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7981		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9303
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,493	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,493	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Beinaraz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Beinarz	28th Jan. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Cannon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 18th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,395	Thur 21st Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	1,171	Fri. 22nd Jan.	6 a.m † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,395 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,330 tons, sailing on or about 19th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBIA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Magnanini	15th Mar. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Rates to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

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No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

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SEE THAT IT IS IN A

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Sole Agents for

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PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable

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PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°
Price Rs. **122-8.**

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A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
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For Field, Marine or Opera.
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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" AINTED,

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GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

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SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

Latest Models.

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K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY. I.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own) as just as good, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free, on receipt of penny stamps (Scottish or Colonial), from Alfred Jennings, Vetarzo Laboratory, 5, Bond Street, Cheltenham Square, Lincoln, W.C., or of all Chemists.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and MADRAS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered in London, 27th June, 1905.)

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 22nd January to 5th February, 1909, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for DIVIDENDS payable to Shareholders Registered on the 22nd January, 1909, for the half year ending 15th February, 1909.

By Order of the Board,

F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 18th January, 1909.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION,

No. 4 S. I.

Fort William, the 2nd January 1909.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the STAR OF INDIA, and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds on TUESDAY, the 9th February 1909, at 9-30 P.M.

The Members of the two Orders present in Calcutta on the 9th February, will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses to the undersigned not later than the 25th January.

Members who do not reside in Calcutta, but who, nevertheless, desire to attend Investiture and will be present in Calcutta on the 9th February, should signify their intention to the undersigned not later than the 25th January, giving at the same time their temporary Calcutta addresses.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Orders at the Foreign Office, Calcutta, and not to the undersigned by name.

S. H. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 25th January, 1909, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1909.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders, at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLAC & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

"BOMBAY HORSE SHOW."

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW will be held on MONDAY, February 8th, WEDNESDAY, February 10th (Morning) and THURSDAY, February 11th.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY, February 1st.
2ND ENTRIES CLOSE THURSDAY, February 4th.

For Prospectus and full particulars, apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Bombay Horse Show,
8, Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1909.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show.

THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

Class 1. Smooth coated Fox Terriers.
" 2. Wire-haired Fox Terriers.
" 3. Irish Terriers.
" 4. Airedales.
" 5. Bull Terriers.
" 6. Greyhounds.
" 7. Bull Dogs.
" 8. Dachshounds.
" 9. Japaness Spaniels or Poodles.
" 10. Spaniels and Retrievers.
" 11. Ball Terrier Pups under six months.
" 12. Fox Terrier Pups (smooth or wire) under six months.
" 13. Australian Terriers.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Unless there are four entries in the class, the Committee reserve to themselves the right of not holding the same.
2. Dogs and Bitches will be classed and judged separately in classes where the entries are sufficiently numerous.
3. Prizes may be withheld or reduced if, in the opinion of the Committee, the exhibits in any class do not attain a fair standard of excellence, or if there are less than three bona-fide competitors.
4. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 first entry and Rs. 4 second entry will be charged for every animal entered in each class.
5. All entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Mr. Douglas Bennett, of the Arthur Crawford Markets, Bombay.

First Entry closes MONDAY, 25th January, 1909.
Second and Final Entry closes MONDAY, 1st February, 1909.

No entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by entry fees.
No post entries will be accepted.

6. All Animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard at 6-30 a. m. (Standard Time), on 11th February. The Judging will commence at 7 a. m. (S. T.)
7. Winners of Prizes will forfeit their right to same if they remove their Dogs before the General Parade, unless permitted to do so by the Committee.
8. Admission to the Horse and Dog Show, Rs. 2. Season ticket to admit Gentleman and one Lady, Rs. 5.

ENTRY FORM.

Descriptive Return of Dogs to be exhibited at the Bombay Dog Show, 1909.

Class to be shown in.	Name of Exhibitor and Address.	Name of Exhibit.	Age and Sex.	Breed and Pedigree, if known.

Please accept the above entries, together with Rs. in payment of entry fees

To—DOUGLAS BENNETT, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show,

CRAWFORD MARKETS,
BOMBAY.

Date——

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, St. Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. SIMLAY Mills & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "BRITANNIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

TO ALL whom it may concern my WIFE MILLICENT ELLEN LEATH having left my protection without my permission, I will not be RESPONSIBLE for any debts incurred by her.

(SD.) JOSEPH J. LEATH.

Bombay, 16th January, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to the various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below:—

Locality.	Ordinary pressure.	Extra pressure.
A WARD.		
1. Upper Colaba ...	5-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	9 to 11-30 P.M.
2. Middle & Lower Colaba,		
3. Fort Southern ...		
4. Fort Northern...		
5. Esplanade ...		
B WARD.		
1. Mandvi	5-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	4 to 5-30 A.M.
2. Chuckla		
3. Umerkhadi		
4. Dongri		

N. B.—Portion of Mandvi to the East of G. I. P. Railway, portion of Umerkhadi to the West of Umerkhadi Jail and portion of Chuckla Street, known as Nagdevi and Abdul Rehman Street, have no Extra Pressure.

C WARD.		
1. Market	5-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	4 to 5-30 P.M.
2. Dhobitalao ...		
3. Fanaswadi ...	5-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	7 to 9 P.M.
4. Bhuleshwar ...		
5. Kharatalao ...		
6. Kumbharwada...		

N. B.—Extra pressure from 7-0 to 9-0 P.M. to Dhobitalao and Fanaswady and from 9-0 to 11-0 P.M., to Kalbadevi from Money School and New Hanuman Lane and to Market Locality fronting Carnac Road.

D WARD.		
1. Khetwady ...	5-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	4 to 5-30 P.M.
2. Girgaum ...	5-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	7 to 9 P.M.
3. Chowpatti ...		
4. Walkeshwar:—		
Lower portion .. Higher portion .	Constant supply.	
5. Mahalaxumi:—		
Lower portion... Higher portion..	Constant supply.	
E WARD.		
1. Mazagaon Road ..	Constant supply.	
2. Tarwady ...		
3. 1st Nagpada ...		
4. Kamatipura ...	5-30 to 10 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.	4 to 5-30 A.M.
5. Tardeo		
6. Byculla... ...		
7. New Nagpada ...		
F WARD.		
1, Parel	Constant supply except Sewri New Road, Jackeria Bandor Road, Kalachowki and Suparibag Road, from 5-30 to 10 A.M. and from 4 to 7 P.M.	
2. Sewri		
3. Sion		
G WARD.		
1. Mahim	Constant supply with Low pressure during the day and high Pressure during the night.	Extra pressure to Fergusson Road and Southern portion of Worli from 5-0 to 7-0 A.M., and from 6-0 to 8-0 P.M.
2. Worli		

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E.; M. I. Mech. E., &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th January, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SAI WA'IBAI, widow of MANORDAS GORDHANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Lohana, deceased.

1. NARONDAS MANORDAS of Bombay, Hindu, Lohana inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Ka'i Mohalla near Pydhoni, outside the Fort of Bombay and
2. MANILAL MANORDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu, Lohana, Inhabitant, Estate broker, residing at Gaiwady, Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 14th day of January, 1909.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE Public and especially Mill and Factory Owners using Steam Boilers, are hereby notified that the undermentioned MARSHALL, SONS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have not now and never have had any connection whatsoever with John Marshall and Company, Limited, Clyde Boiler Works, Motherwell (Scotland), whose local Agents now are or recently were Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 43 Forbes Street, Bombay.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.,
Britannia Iron Works,
Gainsborough.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
Ballard Road
CALCUTTA, BRANCH:—
99, Clive Street.

BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 18th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 14th January, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of 34 Leading Cases. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

(Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.)

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Heaton.	Mr. Schmuck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Saywell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Scrizzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Benr.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE,
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
And the Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AMONGST WHICH, THE GRAND

PUBLIC "SALAMELIK" AT THE HAMIDIE

In the Presence of the
SULTAN ABDUL-HAMID.

Here we have a very interesting subject dealing with Turkey and comprising the following pictures:—
The gate of the Imperial Palace.
The troops keeping order and the crowd.
The Sultan driving to the Mosque with his Suite.
The woman of the Imperial Harem driving to the Mosque.
The celebrated Mosque Hamidie.
The Sultan Abdul-Hamid leaving the Mosque and returning to the Palace.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA
Show, from 11-15 P.M. to 12-15.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

NOTICE.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE will be given shortly in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in SOUTHERN ITALY.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

MY LOVELY TOILET

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore, upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin

DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., LL. AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club." Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 886, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports During the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Mehrove Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consumers expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding & stationery also.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Lascars in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 8 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P Parakh. Re 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Turnout Routes and Ferries from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Sail Companies' Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3 (cash in advance). Bombay Gazette.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and best in the East. No expense or trouble spared. Luncheons provided for the convenience and comfort of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Coy's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort (opposite).

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moor Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re 1. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and despatch at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large quantities. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 23. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh on sale, just received.—PALSKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY. offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices 3 Mohatmatose Circle, Bombay.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS for the Phœnix Life Assurance Coy., Ltd, Bombay, who can canvass good business. For terms, &c., apply to Messrs. LATHAM & Co., 39 Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Fire Insurance Office, a CLERK, having good experience in Insurance business, TYPING an (fast good hand writing essential. Apply in own hand writing with testimonials to Box No. 936, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 15 per annum (subscription). Bombay Gazette.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &

EDWIN MILLS & Co.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(Bombay),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above at No. 161, Old Mollikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar, Bombay.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS

and

STEAM LAUNCHES

Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of about 500 tons of a very good quality of BENGAL COAL, known as Birds Special Jhurriah Coal just arrived from Calcutta in this Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell at their Auction Room at 3 p.m. (S. T.) THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th January, 1909, the above Bengal Coal, well recognised in the Bombay market under the name above stated, now lying in the s.s. "Galavale" in the stream. Delivery of the Coal will be given into the buyer's lighters from alongside the ship, commencing from Tuesday the 19th instant.

The Coal is sold on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hormusji Nusservanji J. Khumbatta and Serabjee Nusservanji J. Khumbatta, the present two partners of Messrs. P. Nusservanji & Co., of this city, dealers in coal contracts, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unservicable Stores, at the Tramway's Company's Stable at Colaba.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unservicable stores, consisting of rubbish iron, empty oil casks, and drums, weather frames, gunny bags, horsehair, bamboo ladders, empty paint pots and tins, corrugated iron sheets, wooden pieces, pinewood boxes and cement casks, leather pieces, iron plate, chimneys, horse brushes, coirhand rubbers, curry combs, cast iron rain water pipes and shoes. A lot of cast iron road points, and old curved girder rails, single and double horse tram-cars without seats and axles, wheels, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Hornby Road, Fort, next to the Government Mews and at Colaba Reclamation, facing the sea.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the site the following building plots for the term of 99 years.

Plots No. 82, Hornby Road Estate about 871 square yards.
Plots No. 82A do do. do. 863 square yards.
Plots No. 15 Colaba Reclamation facing the sea, about 949 square yards of building area, and about 467 square yards of area not to be built upon.

For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate together with a copy of the Board rules and regulations for building can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.—The sale of plots No. 15, Colaba Reclamation, will also take place on plot No. 82, Hornby Road Estate, at the same time.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS to secure Genuine Old China and Old Curiosities in Ivory, Jade, Embroidery and other Works of Arts.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), on account of the concerned, a collection of old valuable Chinese porcelain and rare works of arts consisting of Kang-he vases, bowls, plates, Keen-lung vases, jars, bottles, flower-holders, incence burners, ginger jars, blue and white plates, bowls in coral decoration, blue and brown bottles Nankin flower-holders, beakers, satsuma vases, powdered blue cups, vases, blanc-de-china, spoons, flower-holders, grass marked three colored plates, including costly specimens of jade carvings painted ivory, ivory netsukes, valuable jade snuff bottles, rare tcheban paintings, brass and bronze articles, embroidered sleeves, collars, teapoy covers, etc.

The goods are on view.
Catalogues on application.

Special attention of collectors is drawn to this sale as such a valuable and old collection is really offered for Public Sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th January, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
[No. 35 HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE-OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway's Wadi Bander Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act XI. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bander Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jawari, cottonseed, bags of bajree, bundles of cloth luggage, bales of twist, Nestle's milk, zinc slabs, empty casks, coal tar, Iron files, Iron bars, grinding stones, bundles of hoops, writing papers, books, iron-pots, paint, wine, cotton rope, pictures, gunny bags, cement, soap, stones, fire bars, wheels, condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grain, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of unclaimed bags, of grain and seeds and quantity of sweepings, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1909.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings, Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK

of all kinds for

MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.

6, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as large cupboard with pigeonhole, suitable for office, large size sideboard, writing, dressing and washhand tables, almira, chest-of-drawer, large size English-made safe by John Port.

A lot of old China round jars with covers, white and blue flower vases, teapots, blackwood carved chairs, teapoys, chiffonniers.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver of different estates.

1 lot silver bad coins and 1 gold bad coin.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—
1 6 H. P. Single Cylinder Vauxhall motor car, chain driven, to seat 2 persons with hood, lamps, etc., in working order. A good opportunity to secure motor car.

SALE of SALVAGE of Machinery and Building Materials at the New Islam Mill, Supari Bagh Road, Parel.

Under instructions from the Adjusters, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will receive private offers at their Rooms for the purchase of the following Machinery and Building Materials salved from the recent fire at the above Mills.

MACHINERY SALVAGE.

IN BLOCK No. 5.

5 mules 720 spindles each by Platt brothers.
4 " 660 " " "
10 ring spinning frames 344 spindle by Howard and Bullough.
11 " " " 300 " "
1 " " " 272 " "
5 " " " 340 " "
1 doubling frame 388 by Tweedales and Smalley.
1 " " 364 " "
1 " " 60 " "

IN BLOCK NO. 10 A.

1, 4 head 26 spindle boot lace machine.
1, 2 " 48 " " "
Twelve 6 head 16 spindle Tubular banding machines (one dropped into Weaving Shed 5 c.)
Two, 28 shuttle lampwick looms.
One, Pern winding machine.
One, 18 spindle banding machine.
Ten, single spindle traverse winders.

IN BLOCK NO. 5 C.

1 Loom 56 reed space by Williams and Mills with drop box of four shuttles.
1 a plain 64 reed space by J. Bugdale and Co.
The Gearing also in connection with the above.
The approximate weights are as follows:

Cast Iron	3902	Cwts.
Wrought iron or steel	259	"
Brass	7	"
About 650 feet of 2 "steam pipe damaged		
" 120 " of 1 " " "		
" 62 buckets and electric materials such as cable wire, etc.		
" 6128 lbs. of engine driving ropes		
" 56 iron drums containing burnt lamp with yarn.		

BUILDING SALVAGE.

90 casts iron gutters each 8 feet long weighing C 2-1-7 total weight T. 10-8-0-14lbs. Only a few pieces of these gutters are broken say 25 per cent.
80 cast iron pillars each weighing C 5-7lbs. or total T 7-5-0-0.
28 wooden pillars 7 in. by 6 in. partly burnt.
135 feet wooden beams 10 in. by 9 in. partly burnt.
185 " " planks 15 in. by 4 in. "
310 " " " 12 in. by 4 in. "
About 256 cwts rolled steel joists.
" 480 " angle iron and roof sheetings.
A lot of broken Mangalore tiles, etc.

Further particulars may be ascertained from the Auctioneers.

Offers should be made separately for Machinery and Building Salvage and must be submitted on or before the 28th January 1909.

A deposit of Rupees 2,000 should accompany each tender.

The purchasers must sign an undertaking to remove their lots within two months of the acceptance of their tenders at their own expense and risk, without doing any damage to other parts of the Mill.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1909.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Star Mansion," Colaba, near Colaba Railway Station and opposite the West View the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, whatnots, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, mattresses, drawingroom sofas, cane chair, Hyderabad carpets, Ditmar's telescopic hall and hanging lamps, fancy curtains, iron double bedsteads, chest-of-drawers with glass attached, single mirror door almirahs, screen, rich glass and porcelainware, one ebonized iron frame piano by Soundy & Co. in very good order, made to order, office table, choice garden flowerpots, etc., etc., the property of W. H. May, Esq., R. N., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Dawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco.
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai.
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin.
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Bali (during season).	Penang.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Samarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to contract their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS'
LONDON. "KEYMER LONDON.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong at all parts.—R. Gardener, 23, Victoria Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain G Kinneweg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T B Peabody, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,450 tons, Captain G Belsito, sailed yesterday for Hongkong etc., with a general cargo and Mr. J. Fugino and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Aynthia, 694 tons, Captain H Curtis, sailed, on Saturday for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,992 tons, Captain B Kon, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia, 2,304 tons, Captain M Dabcenich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Colonel Rideout, Major Price, Captain R E Bond, Captain and Mrs Bulteel and child, Lieuts McMahon and Rend, Miss E F Sweet, Mr F L S Brett, Messrs Sassoon Eskell, Fletcher, C D Healy, P Schummelbush and P A Thomson, Mr and Mrs Stanton, Miss Barrell, Sub-Condr and Mrs Page, Messrs Thurley, G O Monenkhani and Parsee lady, Mr and Mrs Hormusji, Mr and Mrs Cowasji and 2 children and 110 deck.

THE steamer Blake, 2,396 tons, Captain H J Hill, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo of coal,

THE steamer Melbourne, 2,394 tons, Captain R H Stafford, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Karachi, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers,—Mr. J. Mon Hesse, Mr. J. S. Bruce, Mr. A. Jusabkhan, Lieut Holmes one Sergeant, Miss E. Berch, Master K. Mullen, Miss Mullen, Miss Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Hoosen Khan and daughter and mother, Mr. J. M. Manghirmalani, Master Moodif and 118 deck.

THE steamer Brazeliana, 2,438 tons Captain T. H. Tamblyn arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Strathlay, 2,850 tons, Captain R. McKenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ludiana, 2,124 tons Captain J. A. Ross, arrived inharbour yesterday from Calcutta and Coast ports with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson.....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Rio SadoComdr.....New Parth.....Port Gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 16.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen.....W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Britannia.....3378 Barcham.....P & O Co
Congella.....3022 House.....R A Willis
Cintra.....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon, London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavercsk...2440 Urquhart.....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys.....
Delta.....4780 Snow.....Shanghai 1-2 P & O S N Co
Dumra.....762 McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Galavale.....244 Sceary.....Cory Brothers Co
Ibn-e orva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Istra.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Linga.....957 Rothwell.....M M & Co
Mortlake.....1737 Batten.....N F T Morrison & Co
Madura.....1273 Dickvimson.....M M & Co
Marmora.....5239 Weston....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea.....1944 Antin.....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....London.....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Qneda.....944 Ccopc.....M M & Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2830.....Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singa.....1912 Murison.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strothgarry...2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Vavala.....2164 Vowrte.....M M & Co
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson.....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth.....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co
Zinnia.....2330 Clarke.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Melbourne	2395	Stafford	Dunkirk and Leith	27-1	W & A G & Co
C & R Prome	2299	Mason	A'werp	21-1	K N & Co
D & E Clan Macdougall	2975	Twilling	Chittagong	18-1	F Muir & Co
G Moshtari	1109	Gore	P Gulf	21-1	B & P S N Co.
M Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co
O Kilchalton	2418	Higgins	A'werp	23-1	W & A G &Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool 27-1 W & A Graham & Co
3	Culna	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp 20-1 M M & Co
5	Caithness	2222	Taylor	Rotterdam 25-1 W & A G & Co
8	Ailsacraig	2166	Moody	N F W & A G & Co
12	Bavca	3794	Benton	Japan 29-1 P & O Co
15	Bardistan	2500	Davies	Hull 19-1 M M & Co

H W P D

Courland 760...Ebrahim ...G Ports 21-1 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Ikaura.....3363 Tucker.....N F.....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Melbourne s.....	Stafford.....	Karachi, Jan. 13
16	Britannia s.....	Burcham.....	London, Dec. 24
	Blake s.....	Hill.....	Calcutta, Jan. 5
	Dumra s.....	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Jan. 14
17	Loodiana s.....	Ross.....	Calcutta, Dec. 13
	Strathlay s.....	McKenzie ...	Calcutta, Jan. 6
	Brazeliana s.....	Tambeyn ...	Calcutta, Jan. 5
	R I M S Lawrence s.....	Stocken.....	Bushire, Jan. 7
	Kola s.....	Moxon.....	Busreh, Jan. 10

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Bedouin s.....	Owen.....	Rangoon
	Marmora s.....	Weston.....	London
	Linga s.....	Cutbush.....	Karachi
	Bohemia s.....	Dabcevich ...	Trieste, &c
	Ayuthia s.....	Curtes.....	Singapore
17	Lindenfels s.....	Kenneweg ...	Hamburg, &c
	Iran s.....	Peabody ...	Dunkirk, &c
	Ischia s.....	Belsito.....	Hongkong
	Yeboshi Maru s...	Kon.....	Kobe, &c

The steamer Melbourne for Liverpool &c. began to load on Saturday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia outward bound passed Suez on the 15th and is expected here on the morning of the 30th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanji; 80 bales wool, D. Nagji; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—300 bales hemp, H Govindji; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—534 casks skins, W Max Klein.

FOR HULL.

Kilchatton s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, and 6,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—525 cwts rapeseed sweeping, H Canji 500 bales cotton-waste and fly, C Heerji and Co; 440 bales cotton, Guddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 60 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels s—110 bales cotton; The Bombay Co; 5 pots geranum oil, Volkart Bros.

Culna s—50 bales cotton-waste, N Damji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s—110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Melbourne s—1,900 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 90 cwts bedellium, T Canji; 119 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Banca s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 cwts bysabole, A H Mowji and Co.

Britannia s—49 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 129 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Britannia s—160½ chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 12 chests opium, G Shobhagmul; 9 cases butter, The Lancashire Dairy Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—600 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Britannia s—9 cases butter, The Lancashire Dairy Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Britannia s—9 cases butter, The Lancashire Dairy Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th January.

671—Detail for the week ending 23rd instant:—

To-day Monday, 18th instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.

Tuesday 19th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p.m. for a Route March, in place of 6 p.m.

Refreshments will be provided.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

The Commandant hopes that members will make a special effort to attend this parade.

Wednesday, 20th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 21st instant—"L", Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2. "I," "K" & "M" Co's. Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Dress—Uniform.

Saturday 23rd instant—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Uniform.

672.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February, 1909.

General's Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

673.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February next, and only those members who have fired their course of musketry are eligible to compete.

374. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 16th January to the 15th July 1909 to No. 6413 Vol. T. D. Parry, "G" Coy.

675.—Extract from Government Resolution No. 129 dated General Department, Bombay Castle 11th January 1909, is published for information:—

Resolution.—The proposal to form a Reserve Company in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles is sanctioned.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th January.

531.—DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week.
Lieut. R. W. Fisher.
Next for duty Lieut. A. Saunders.
Orderly Sergeant.
Sergt. F. W. Venn and Sergt. R. Baxter.

532. DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress Khaki and Caps.

E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday, the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to man Defence Lights.

533.—RANGE FINDING CLASS.

The Depression Range finding Class will be held on Monday the 18th instant from 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. at the old Saluting Battery.

E. P. CUTCLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th January.

There will be a parade for all members at Church Gate Station on to-morrow Tuesday the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Sword.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable sediment of most 'Restorers.'" It makes the hair chestnut beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not entirely decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 69 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—Dec. 23, at Eastdale, Guildford, the wife of Harold Branson Butler, F.R.C.S.E., of a son.

COPE—Dec. 28, at 113 Liverpool Road, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mrs. C. E. Cope, of a son.

MOWBRAY—Dec. 26, at 73 Langham Road, Teddington, Evelyn, wife of Capt. C. H. Mowbray, the Suffolk Regt, of a son.

ALLEN—Dec. 23, at Chatham, the wife of Comdr. J. D. Allen, R. N., H.M.S. Shannon, of a daughter.

BOLES—Dec. 23, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dennis F Boles, 3rd batt. the Devonshire Regt, of a daughter.

STRACEY—Dec. 25, at Elbridge, Windlesham, the wife of Capt. Ernest Stracey, of a daughter.

TYRWHITT-DRAKE—Dec. 28, at Holnest Park, Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Arthur Tyrwhitt-Drake, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERLAIN—WAGNER—Dec. 26, at Bayreuth, Bavaria, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, son of the late Rear-Admiral Chamberlain, to Eva, daughter of the late Richard Wagner.

HALL—UNDERHILL—Dec. 23, at St. Patrick's Church, Hove, Walter Wynne Hall, of Farcham, Hants, to Rosina Charlotte Underhill, of Ealing, Middlesex.

WALLIS—CURTIS—Dec. 23, Capt. H. J. Wallis, 20th Deccan Horse, to Frances May, daughter of the late George Byron Curtis, editor of the "Standard."

DEATHS.

BROWNE—Dec. 28, at 58 Porchester Terrace, London, Thomazine Leigh, widow of the late Samuel Wood, cott Browne, of Bridgwater and Clifton, and daughter of the late Capt. Carslake, R.N., of Sidmouth, aged 86.

NEVILLE—Dec. 23, at Thurgoland, Sheffield, Lieut.-Col. Edward Neville, late Scots Guards, son of the late Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville, some time dean of Windsor, aged 84.

OGILVIE—Dec. 27, at Laughton Lodge, Reading Alexander Ogilvie, son of the late Capt. Alexander Ogilvie.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNN—January 5, at Ambala, the wife of Major H. W. Dunn, R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GORDON—January 7, at Quetta, of enteric fever, Lieut. D. R. W. Gordon, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.
Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,
I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.
Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,
During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncrasy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antipetiodic and febrifuge.
Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kempx&Co.Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, January 19.—Bombay Hunt, Jacka Club, Andheri Station. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Justices' contested election of a Municipal Councillor, Corporation Hall, 4-40 p. m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 24m.

Wednesday, January 20.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Orient Theatre Company, Sir D. M. Petit's office, 5 p. m, Sun rises, 7h. 15 m., Sun sets 6h. 24m.

Thursday, January 21.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. St. George's Hospital Endowment Funds, meeting of subscribers, Port Trust offices, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.

Friday, January 22.—Sind Press Company, 79 Elphinstone Circle, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 26m.

Saturday, January 23.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 26m.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—A report has been made to the police by Mrs. R. E. L. Forrest that a keyless gold hunting watch, valued at Rs. 300 which belonged to her husband, who died on the 21st December, was placed in a drawer, but when she looked for it on the 13th instant it was missing. She suspects one of her servants.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s "Britannia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 20th instant, Parcel mail for China closes at 8 a.m. the same day.

THE HON'BLE MR. JENKINS VISIT TO THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—At 5 p. m. on Friday last the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C. S. I., member in Council, visited the Small Causes Court, Bombay, where he was received by the Chief Judge, Mr. N. W Kemp, who in company with the Registrar and other Judges of the Court showed him the Court building. After inspecting the various offices of the Registrar, and the Courts of other Judges, the Hon'ble Member left the place by about 5-30 p. m.

POPULAR CONCERTS AT THE TOWN HALL.—Twe Orchestral Concerts by H. E. the Governor's String Band are to be given during the last fortnight of this month. The dates selected are Thursday, 21st instant, and Thursday, 28th instant, and the time 9-30 til 11 p. m. The concerts, given by His Excellency's Band at the Town Hall last month, were attended by large audiences and His Excellency's kindly thought in allowing his Band to play at the Town Hall for the benefit of the public has been greatly appreciated. We are informed that chairs will be provided throughout the Hall on the occasion of the forthcoming concerts. The usual charge of 4 annas per person will be made, to cover cost of programmes, lighting and seating arrangements and other incidental expenses.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE AND SIND.—A correspondent writes:—"Although H. E. Sir George Clarke has not yet been in Sind, his popularity has preceded him and Sindhis are all looking forward to his approaching visit." The following telegram was sent by Haji Fazullah, Kazi of Tatta, to His Excellency's Private Secretary on the 14th ultime:—"On behal of the Mahomedans of Tatta, ancient capital of Sind I, who was honoured by His Excellency's interview at Bombay on 17th March, 1908, most respectfully beg to offer His Excellency our heartfelt regret at the sad news of Her Excellency's death, and we deeply sympathise with our most popular Governor in his sad bereavement." To which the following reply was received from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor:—"My dear Sir,—His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke desire me to request you to convey to the Mahomedans of Tatta their warm thanks for the kind message of sympathy, which they greatly appreciate."

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Secretary announces the following contributions towards the above-named Hospital:—Amount previously announced Rs. 15,10,944-13-6; In memory of their late father, Cowasjee Ukerji Kharas from his children, Rs. 115; sent direct to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet by Bai Avabai Edulji Umrigar; in memory of her sister Rs, 30; Mr Merwanji M. Kapadia in memory of his brother-in-law, Mr. Pallonji R. Contractor, who died on Roze 5, March 2, 1278, Rs. 21; in memory of the late Mr. Framji Burjorji Captain who died on Roze 25, Arsisang Mah, 1,1,Farvandin 1278, Yesdezer di, subscribed from his own estate and his relatives, Rs. 51; from a Zorastrian lady in commemoration of auspicious beginning, Rs. 25; Bai Sirinbai S. Kohiar, in memory of her late mother Bai Virbaiji S. Narielwalla, Rs. 20; in memory of the late Mr. Pestonji G. Motiwalla, Rs. 20; from a lady in memory of the anniversary of the late, Kharsidbai, daughter-in-law of the late Mr. Jamsetji P. Shroff or working boxvala, Rs. 10; Mr. Nowroji D Battlivalla, in memory of the late Bai Dinbai P. Shroff, Rs. 10; in memory of the late Bai Dhunmai, Rs. 5; from a Zoroastrian in memory of Roze 5, Mah 5, Rs. 5; from a Zoroastrian in memory of Roze 6, Mah 5, Rs. 5; from a Zoroastrian in memory of Roze 8, Mah 5, Rs. 5; and Mr. Dinshanji Dhunjibhoy Mistry Rs. 5. Total Rs. 15,11,271-13 6.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

THERE is an entire change of programme at the pavilion of the Alex's Chronophone this week and one that will amply repay all who can visit it. In the Phone item, a scene from the well-known piece, "Trial by Jury" is presented and the Judge's song is very well rendered. The comic element is supplied by the experiences of "An unfortunate husband.' The "Fashionable Waltz" is another comic picture which evidences the fascinating influence of the "Merry Widow" Waltz wherever it is played. The marvellous changes of the quick-change artist who does almost "anything to oblige," are also very interesting, and the imaginary experiences of the man who has imbibed freely and then passes in to dreamland, show the possibilities of the inauguration under such circumstances. The many feats accomplished by the purchaser of a pair of India rubber shoes are marvellous and give occasion for much laughter. An additional item at last Saturday's show was a splendid Horse Race, and we understand that the management intend to give similar additional items during the week at each session.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. "LAWRENCE."

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Lawrence," Commander E. Stocken, R. I. M. S., arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Bushire, having left that port on January 7, and called at Henzan, Surgah and Muscat. She brought 25 cases of Government specie and the following passngers:—Major Cox, C.I.E., Political Resident, Persian Gulf and Mrs. Cox, Miss Flower, Khan Bahadur Abool Latiff, Residency Agent and Mr. R. Fernandes, Resident Clerk.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite. Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1ER JANVIER 1909.

I. — Le Mystere de la vie du Tasse, par M. Alfred Mezieres, de l'Academie francaise.
II. — La Jeune Fille Bien Elevee, Troisieme partie, par M. Rene Boylesve.
III. — La Plebe Orientale, par M. Louis Bertrand.
IV. — L'Aviation.—Les Aeroplanes, par M. A. Banet-Rivet.
V. — Les Amours de Claude Fauriel et de Mary Clarke.—Lettres D'Amour de 1822 A 1848, derniere partie.
VI. — Poesies, par M. Leonce Depons.
VII. — Le Problems Penal au Moment Present et la Peine de Mort, par M. Henri Joly, de l'Academie des Sciences morales.
VIII. — Revue Litteraire.—L'Oeuvre D'Arvede Barine, par M. Rene Doumic.
IX. — Revue Musicale.—Le Crepuscule des Dexu, A L'Opera.—La Messe en si Mineur de Jean-Sebastien Bagh au Conservatoire, par M. Camille Bellaigue.
X. — Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
XI. — Bulletin Bibliographique.

LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

PUBLIERA DANS SES PROCHAINES LIVRAISONS.

Les Unis, par M. Edouard Rod.—Pierre et Therese, par M. Marcel Prevost.—Les Pense-petit, par M. Paul Bourget, de l'Academie francaise.—Un Roman de M. Rene Bazin, de l'Academie francaise.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Basil Scott. Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of several appeals from decisions of the local Presidency Magistrates.

Jamnadas Lalji appealed from a decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted him of criminal breach of trust (also three previous convictions) and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. The offence was committed in respect of bicycles. On the accused's plea of guilty and on the evidence, the Magistrate convicted him. Accused also admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. In his petition to the High Court, accused said he had been obtaining bicycles from the complainant on the hire system for the last three months, and mortgaging them whenever he was in need of money, and the complainant was well aware of this fact. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

In another case Bhowanishankar Jibhai appealed from a decision of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted him of housebreaking by night and theft in a building and abetment, and also of seven previous convictions, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which were to be solitary, and to recive 15 stripes, and also to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for six months. The evidence showed that, during the night of the 26th August last, the house of M

THE INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

THE following appeared in the "Times" of Dec. 26:—

We are informed that the London branch of the All-India Moslem League has been in telegraphic comunication with the parent organisation with regard to Lord Morley's recently-published despatch to the Government of India. The exchange of telegrams had particular reference to those passages in the despatch which adumbrated the creation of electoral colleges, a fixed proportion of whose members would be Mahomedans, to secure the due representation of that imporatant community.

The general views of the Mussulmans on the subject of such special representation were set forth in a letter addressed to the Under-Secretary for India on Nov. 11, last by the hon. secretary of the London branch. On behalf of his committee the writer requested the Secretary of State to convey to the King-Emperor the loyal gratitude of the Indian Mussulmans for the terms of the Royal message, in which so generous a sympathy had been expressed by His Majesty with the legitimate aspirations of the Indian peoples. They were confident that in the reforms foreshadowed in the message His Majesty's advisers would have in view the needs, and requirements of Mussulman subjects, who considered the present moment to be the turning point in the history of their national existence and therefore felt it highly desirable to bring their views to the notice of the Government. The Mussulmans, equally with other communities, were interested in, and attached the utmost importance to, the extension of representative institutions, and the admission of educated Indians to a greater share in the administration of the country. The committee felt it their duty, at the same time, to point out that the sharp cleavage in political opinion that had recently taken place between the Mussulmans and some other sections of the Indian people had made it more difficult than ever to intrust their interests generally to representatives of other communities. They begged to urge that in the reforms under consideration special care should be taken to insure the separate representation on an elective basis of the Mussulman people, with a just and equitable regard, not merely to their number in any particular locality, but to their past traditions and their present position as a stable element in the somewhat unstable politics of the country. Any other system, in the opinion of the committee, would result generally in swamping the Mussulmans in those parts where they formed the minority; while to remedy the mischief by nominations, except in special cases or special localities, would tend to discredit the principle of election.

In the course of a statement he has made on the subject, Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, C. I. E., the president of the London branch, has expressed grave misgivings as to whether the scheme suggested by Lord Morley will give effective separate representation to the Mussulman community. He pointed out that the justice and expediency of such special representation was recognised by the Viceroy when he was waited upon by a great Mussulman deputation in October 1906, and that it had been reaffirmed in the published despatches of the Government of India. But from the wording of Lord Morley's despatch it appeared that, while the proposed electoral colleges would have to contain a fixed proportion of Mahomedans, that proportion would be elected by the general body of voters, and not on a separate Moslem register; and that the ultimate election of Mussulmans to the Legislatures would be by the electoral college as a whole, and not by the Mussulman members thereof. Mr. Ameer Ali held that in such conditions the distinct representations of Mahomedans would be illusory, and that the whole object in view would be defeated. Everyone familiar with the conditions of Indian life was, he said, aware that it did not invariably and necessarily follow that because a man happened to belong to the Moslem community he really represented the Mahomedan point of view. There were a few Mussulmans whose views on the questions of the day were wholly at variance with the otherewise universal weight of Moslem sentiment. Yet, if election depended in any sense on the votes of non-Mussulmans, these were the very men who would usually be preferred. He declared that no scheme could be regarded as satisfactory which did not provide for a Mahomedan electorate, distinct and separate, for the Mahomedan representatives in the electoral colleges.

Lord MacDonnell's declaration in the House of Lords upon the Partition of Bengal makes it interesting to recall those portions of the Moslem League letter of Nov. 11 last, to Lord Morley which related to, that measure. The question was dealt with in some detail, but it will be sufficient to quote one paragraph:—

"The committee take this opportunity of expressing to the Secretary of State the grateful acknowledgments of his Majesty's Mussulman subjects for his Lordship's declared intention not to interfere with the Partition of Bengal. The majority of the population in Eastern Bengal, as his Lordship is aware, are followers of the Moslem faith. Owing to circumstances to which the committee think it unnecessary to refer, until the Partition the needs and requirements of the Mahomedan inhabitants had received little attention, and this fact had materially hampered their progress. The division of Bengal into two provinces has brought them into direct relations with the local Government, and has furnished them with a new stimulus for development, and any interference with the Partition, the committee believe, will cause serious dissatisfaction among the Mussulmans. The committee feel sure that, with an equitable and sympathetic regard on the part of the administration for the interests of the Mussulmans of Eastern Bengal, they will soon be able to place themselves abreast of the advancing communities of India."

THE GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

The following letter was published in the "Times" of Dec. 26:—

SIR,—Referring to a letter from Sir Charles Elliott, published on Dec. 20, and to the statements made in the Press to the effect that I also have been concerned in opposing the scheme of reform which Lord Morley proposes to introduce into Indian administration, may I say that in my case, as in that of Sir Charles Elliott, the charge is altogether baseless.

On the occasion of the East India Loans Bill debate, Dr. Rutherford, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Keir Hardie left only ten minutes to myself in which to correct misapprehensions and misrepresentations regarding Indian administration, for which ten hours would have been all too short a time. And even of that brief period I thought it desirable to give one or two minutes to Sir Henry Cotton, that he might, as I knew he would, make the best use of the rope.

Any importance which attached to the motion of Dr. Rutherford was derived solely from the fact that it was seconded by Sir Charles Dilke, and it is much to be regretted that no time was available in which to meet the charges of a serious, if, as I think, mistaken, critic.

I am far from opposing Lord Morley's proposed scheme, which, if reforms are to be introduced at present, seems to me to be well suited to the requirements of an exceedingly difficult situation.

Opposition is to be looked for from gentlemen like those who have just now created an Indian Civil Rights Committee, at the head of which is Babu agitators, a change from the depreciation of Chinese coolies, a performance which has ceased to draw.

May I commend to these gentlemen the following extract from a letter, the ablest and most outspoken of Babu agitators, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal wrote from England the other day to the newspaper "Bande Mataram," which has excelled all other Bengali prints in hostility to the British and to British rule. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said:—

"Of all Englishmen the most hopeless are exactly those so-called Liberals whom the British Congress Committee has been trying to educate and enlighten all these years at such enormous expense."

Surely this was the most unkindest cut of all and might well make the representatives of the Babus in Parliament, and those responsible for the publication of the newspaper "India"—

"sigh, that only one thing has been lent
To East and West in common—discontent."

Yours faithfully,
J. D. REES.

Traveller's Club, S. W., Dec. 25.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

In reference to the telegram from the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post," the following letter is published in the "Morning's Post" of January 1:—

Sir,—You will see from "L'Eclair" of Dec. 25 that the editor of that well-known Paris daily newspaper, during that course of an interview, drew my special attention to an article in the "Morning Post" of Dec. 22 written by your own Paris correspondent, and headed "The Indian Agitation" "Headquarters in Paris," "A Dangerous Conspiracy," its Director M. Ernest Judet, having adversely commented upon it two days earlier. Several friends from London have besides brought to my notice the contents of the article in question, pointing out that your paper implicates me in "An Indian Conspiracy' here, and that your own correspondent intimates that the French Government is acting as spy on the Indians in France, and that "agents provocateurs" are trying to entangle them in dynamite plots in Paris itself. Moreover in the "Morning Post" of Dec. 23 a Dr. M. E. Pavri obviously refers to me disparagingly when he states that as far as he is aware "the moving spirit of the conspiracy going on in Paris is a Hindoo journalist." These facts impel me to address this communication to you.

Allow me to say at the very outset that the existence of all Indian conspiracy in Paris is a myth. Everyone in political life knows that the word conspiracy in law means a secret agreement of combination between two or more persons to commit any unlawful act that may prejudice any third person, as in the case of subjects conspiring against their sovereign, etc. The work my friends and myself are engaged in and our propaganda for the overthrow of the oppressive alien yoke are in no way secret, not to mention the fact that I and the "inoffensive Hindoo" your correspondent alludes to are, not British subjects, having been born in Indian India, the natives of which, even according to the "Imperial Gazetteer" of India, are "foreigners in the eye of the law of British India."

Your correspondent's statement that our "chief aim and ideal is a bomb attack on distinguished Englismen who may happen to visit Paris" is simply preposterous. Only a madman or a malignant enemy or a professional detective could lay such a charge against persons of whose antecedents and doings he really knows nothing. But what passes strange is the fact that a number of sane persons should have given credence to a statement which is founded on fiction or that a journal of high standing should have published such a concoction without first ascertaining the truth of the matter. Assuredly Indian Nationalists are not so utterly devoid of commonsense and humanity as to perpetrate any outrage like bomb-throwing in a foreign country which generously affords them an asylum or a safe place of retreat for their political activities. Gratitude apart, their self-interest must tell them that it is a height of folly, nay, a suicidal policy to estrange the goodwill of their hosts by doing anything contrary to the usages of a civilised country or against international law. In short, they are all mindful of the Indian saying that only a fool chops off the very branch of a tree on which he himself is seated. One may legitimately hold that political assassination in British India is not murder, and that beyond the limits of the British Empire such assassination is positively murder if committed by an Indian anywhere in foreign territory, such as France. My point is that the Indian Nationalists in Paris do not even dream of terrifying anyone by striking a blow; but our fear is that the unscrupulous agents of the British Government are quite capable of hiring any needy Indian scoundrel to throw a bomb in Paris for the purpose of discrediting us and "persuading the French Government to deport at least one" of us, as your own correspondent maliciously suggests.

Seeing that Nationalists in India are now subjected to charges of murder in their absence without representation by anybody in their behalf, and on evidence heard in secret and not tested by cross-examination, and that they are often deported without even the farce of a trial, I venture to repeat the declaration of the great American President, George Washington, that "no man should scruple or hesitate a moraent to use arms in defence of freedom. Yet arms, I would beg leave to add, should be the last resource" in British India.

I trust you will have the fairness to publish this letter in an early issue of the "Morning Post."

Yours, &c.,

Shyamaji Krishnavarma, Editor of the "Indian Sociologist," 10 Avenue Ingres, Passy, Paris, December 29.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

Official Statement.

London, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The King's private secretary, replying to an inquiry as to the report that their Majesties' State visit to Berlin has been abandoned, says there is no truth in the statement.

Even should developments lead to the ultimate postponement of the visit, there is certainly no ground for any suggestion that the abandonment of the King's plan is an accomplished fact.

The King as has been his custom since his Accession, will open Parliament in full State in February.

KAISER IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 1.

The Kaiser met with an apathetic reception on his appearance in Berlin to-day after six weeks' seclusion at Potsdam. Some 10,000 shivering men, women, and children waited before the castle at noonday to watch his Majesty, in accordance with custom, walk with his six stalwart sons to the Arsenal Museum, three hundred yards away, for the annual conference with his commanding generals.

When the Imperial party cams in sight there was a faint cheer, but it soon died out, and was renewed only once or twice by individual patriots. The Kaiser bore his characteristically stern look, but his face glowed with health. The Crown Prince alone showed traces of good humour. When the Emperor an hour later returned he seemed in better spirits, but he encountered no less indifference from the crowd, which had by this time greatly diminished.

I have learned the interesting fact that the address the Emperor delivered to his generals was in accordance with the new order of things drafted beforehand with Prince von Bulow's assistance.

The diplomats, who presented their New Year greetings at the Castle earlier in the day, found his Majesty in an unusually animated mood. He emphasised to everybody his poignant regret over the Italian earthquakes, but made no reference to the political situation.

PENSION DAY.

Landmark in English History.

PATHETIC SCENES.

London, Jan. 1.

Rarely has the first day's working of an Act of Parliament been attended by such heartfelt gratitude from those whom it affected as marked the coming into operation to-day of the Old Age Pension Act. It was a momentous day in the lives of nearly 500,000 of the inhabitants of England for to many it meant rescue from privation.

Many pathetic scenes were witnesssd at the post-offices where the pensioners recived their money. In many parts of the country it was noticed that by for the larger proportian of the pensioners were women and at many offices women were first to put in an appearence. Owing to the New Year holiday the payments in Scotland are held over until to-morrow.

When in full operation the scheme will, it is estimated, cost £7,500,000. In London, according to the latest official figures, the claims numbered 40,578, and of these 32,488 were allowed.

Grim-visaged, poorly-clad, and leaning heavily on a stick, a veteran of nearly four-score years walked into the South-Eastern District Post-office at 7-10 this morning and laid his old age pension book on the table. The official detached one of the blue orders and handed him five shillings. The whole transaction was carried through without a word being spoken on either side.

It was the first payment, so far as can be ascertained, that was made—in South London, at any rate—under the Old Age Pension Act.

Never before had so many tottering old folk been seen in the post-offices of Hamersmith, where over a thousand pensions were distributed. At times the recipients stood two deep opposite that portion of the counter in the Broadway office marked "Postal Orders."

Women seemed to be in the majority, although an old man was the first visitor, shortly before nine o'clock. Obviously, it was a great day in the lives of the ancient dames. Some rose to the occasion by disinterring early Victorian black silk dresses, reserved for "state affairs." Bonnets with faded flowers and rusty crape, a generation older than "Merry Widow" hats and similar flippances of to-day, were perched on heads silvery with age.

The few pensioners in the West End, chiefly old domestic servants and stablemen, drew their State New Year's gifts with true aristocratic disdain for haste in financial matters. No one so far forget the stately tradition of the West End as to stand on the doorsteps of post-offices in the fog.

There was no democratic scramble at the counter of South Andley-street Post Office, and though a "Daily Mail" representative waited with the utmost persistence among the palatial residences for some incongruous pensioner to show himself none came to draw his 5s. from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Here and there among the West End offices, where the fog had partly lifted, old people came to sign the Government pension receipts.

One of the first was an old woman, who introduced herself to the officials at the Regent-street office, near Portland-street, and went away smiling happily, as though a wonderful dream had come true.

At the other Regent-street office, at Charing Cross Leicester-square, Piccadilly, the two offices in Oxford street, no pensions had been paid at nine o'clock. By 10-30 an old woman had settled her account with the Chancellor through the East Strand officials, two pensions had gone over the counter of the Fleet-street office and one at Bedford-street.

At Tottenham Court-road some of the earliest callers were sturdy Army pensioners, rubbing shoulders with the old age pensioners. There was some chaff between two old men, one with his civil pension, the other with his quarterly reward for Army service, as to who was making the heaviest drain on the national funds.

One of the earliest claimants at Victoria-street was an old man of seventy-five, who paced shiveringly outside the office at 7-30.

The officials were considerably surprised at so early a visitor, but his book was quickly examined, the first cheque torn out, and the money handed over.

He was only entitled to 2s. but all the seams and wrinkles in his worn face were brought prominently out by the beam of satisfaction which appeared when the florin was placed in his hand.

A Crimean veteran, in his seventy-seventh year—George Hibbard, of Gascony-avenue, Kilburn—was the first applicant for pension money at the post-office in High-road, Kilburn. He walked in on the stroke of ten, wearing two Crimean medals, English and Turkish, and appeared to be pleased to know he was the first to put in an appearance.

He received the two half-crowns smilingly from the young lady behind the counter who ventured the advice "Spend it wisely and well."

The first recipients to put in an appearance at the Ludgate-hill post-office were a venerable old couple both of whom were nearly eighty. Neatly dressed the old people walked into the office arm in arm and were courteously received by the clerks.

"Here, lass," said the old man, as he handed over his two half-crowns, "you be cashier; put it in our purse."

During the day Mr. John Burns visited several of the Battersea post-offices and watched the distribution of the pensions.

TRAGEDIES OF THE DAY.

Pension Day, anticipated with such hope, was a day of tragedy in three homes. Ephraim Clay, of Bishop's Stortford, an ex-gunner of the Royal Artillery, received his book of forms on Thursday while on a bed of sickness suffering from bronchitis and asthma. He died early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Mary Burrows, a Horncastle, Lincolnshire, pensioner, was found dead in bed at eight o'clock yesterday morning beside her invalid daughter, who was unable to render any assistance. The old lady had counted very much on drawing her pension.

An old man, Emanuel Hawthorne, drew his first pension at Spalding, and returning home fell dead. It is supposed that death was due to heart disease accelerated by the excitement of the occasion.

CLAIMANT AT 104.

London's oldest pensioner was Rebecca Clarke, who is 104 years old. At ten o'clock yesterday morning she rose unaided, dressed herself, and walked downstairs of her sons' house, 104, High-road, Wood Green.

Mrs. Clarke entered the post-office with a businesslike air. "A happy New Year," she said to the clerks on receiving the money. "I'll be here again next week."

"What will you do with the money?" she was asked. "Buy boots," said the old lady promptly. "I'm a plaguey one for kicking out boots."

SIR LEWIS MICHELL, speaking at Capetown, declared that the Closer Union Convention was nearing agreement on many problems hitherto deemed impossible of solution, and said that the Anglo-Saxon genius for political freedom was about to achieve another triumph.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under wheat in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 12·10 per cent of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of the irrigated to the total wheat area (a) in British India and (b) in the Central Provinces and Berar, has in the five years ending 1906-07 averaged (a) 38·10 per cent, and (b) 0·15 per cent respectively.]

Sowings commenced rather early in Betul, Mandla, Bilaspur and the Vindhyan Districts, late in Seoni, Narsinghpur and Chanda, and at the normal time (about 15th October) in the remaining districts.

The heavy rains in July and August left the soil fairly moist, and conditions at sowing were generally favourable, except in parts of the South and East of the Province, where sowings were a little restricted by lack of moistuire. Germination has generally been good, but only fair in Nimar, Chanda, Raipur, Amraoti and Buldana. No re-sowings have been necessary. The estimated area sown in the Central Provinces is 275,000 acres (11 per cent) larger and in Berar, 45,000 acres (16 per cent) less, than last year's actuals. The net increase of 8 per cent is almost entirely due to large increases in the important wheat-growing districts of the North and to a smaller but substantial increase in Chhattisgarh. Present prospects are generally good; but much depends upon the December rains; a shower would already be welcome everywhere, especially in Nimar, Chanda, Bhandara, Drug, Buldana and Amraoti Districts. At present the weather is clear and cold.

Feudatory States.—The areas under wheat in Raj-Nandgaon and Khairagarh are estimated to be 35,000 and 50,000 acres against 33,000 and 70,000 acres, respectively, last season. Prospects are fair in Raj-Nandgaon and good in Khairagarh.

COTTON IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[Note.—Taking the average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar represented some 22·50 per cent of the total area under cotton in British India.]

1. Character of the season.—In most of the principal cotton-growing districts sowings were a little delayed, but were usually effected under favourable conditions; and germination was as a rule good. The abnormally heavy rains of July and August, however greatly retarded weeding and stunted growth and in a few important cotton districts caused a certain amount of re-sowing with other crops. The rains practically ceased towards the end of September: the cotton plants then for a time improved greatly, but have since suffered for want of moisture. Altogether, the seasen has not been a good one.

2. Area.—In the Central Provinces the are sown with cotton this year is 1,160,331 acres, a decreave of 103,946 acres or 8 per cent on last year's area and of 229,769 acres or 17 per cent on the average of the preceding five years; but greater by 51,157 acres or 5 per cent than the decennial average. The estimate for Berar is 3,015,948 acres, which is practically the quinquennial average and 5 per cent below that of last year and exceeds the average of the last last ten years by 14 per cent. In the important cotton-growing districts of Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur and the districts of Berar the fall in area ranged from 1 per cent to 10 per cent. In Nimar and Wardha the cost of labour and the high prices and profits obtained for grain and juar seem to have limited the area put under cotton. In Nagpur, Betul, Chanda, Bhandara, Drug, Raipur and Berar continuous heavy rain caused a shrinkage in area either by preventing sowing or swamping the young plants and causing re-sowings with other crops. Owing to the peculiar climatic conditions and last year's high prices there was a small increase, varying from 2 to 19 per cent. in the unimportant districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur, which together contribute only 3½ per cent of the total area. The total area sown in the Central Provinces and Berar together is 6 per cent short of last year's area and the quinquennial average, but exceeds the decennial average by 10 per cent.

3. Outturn.—The total outturn of this year's crop for Central Provinces and Berar is estimated in round figures at 767,000 bales of 400lbs. each, compared with 595,000 bales estimated last year, or an increase of 29 per cent. The yield is expected to exceed that of last year except in the districts of Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara Drug and Bilaspur.

4. Prices.—Of the principal cotton-growing districts situated on the railway, in Wardha, Nimar, Akola and Amraoti the price of cotton is from 7 to 11 per cent lower than last year at this time: in Nagpur the price is about the same.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s: "Britannia" Jan. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Britannia," Commander S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, with the English mails of the 24th December. The delay of one day is due to a dislocation of the continental railway service. During the voyage she experienced moderate to light N. E. and E. winds and cloudy weather, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Buckner, Mr R
Fox, Miss E M
Finlay, Miss
Gordon, Mr J K and Mrs
Greyson's, Valet
Leech, Mr and Mrs R H
Milne, Mr J
Perrin, Mr and Mrs W C
Perrin, Master
Ramsey, Mr W
Ramsay, Mrs W
Taylor, Mr A
Waddington, Mrs and Nurse

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr J J
Anderson, Mr K
Bell, Rev John
Bell, Mrs
Biscoe, Mr C L
Barrow, Capt R M
Bhojuck, Mr C B
Brokenshaw, Mr A
Butler, Mr W
Bowerman, Mr D E
Cockshott, Mr F E
Delaforce, Miss L
Devendrum, Mr
Deguirmendjean, Mr
Field, Mr G M R
Field, Mrs
Fleming, Mrs G
Gellian, Mr P C
Gibbon, Mr T M
Gibbon, Miss
Gabrielson, Miss W
Gutmans, Mr
Hall, Mr T W
Harry, Mr L Warlow
Harper, Mr F
Habib, Mr S J
Hildebraud, Major & native servant
Hine, Mr A
Jenkins, Mr J
Jacob, Mr H F
Keeling, Mr E H
King, Mr McKenzie
Lyall, Mr K
Morgan, Mrs H R
McMeekin, Mr A
Marshall, Mr G F
McMillan Capt J
Mathews, Mr A
Marshall, Mr P
Owen, Mr F
O'Meara, Dr C
Pavri, Dr N S
Richmond, Mr T H
Scott, Mr H,
Scott, Miss Francis
Stiefelhagen, Mr L
Scott, Mr K H
Smidt, Mr G
Skipworth, Miss
Stall, Mr and Mrs
Siddley, Mr H G
Thomas, Mr R G D
Thomas, Mrs
Thomson, Mr W P
Tannahill, Mr F F
Thomson, Mr Clarke
Thomson's, Mr Valet
Upcott, Sir F R
Westropp, Mrs nurse and infant
Wells, Mr K M
Wells, Mrs
Waddington, Mr C and Mrs
Waddington, Mrs child

FROM BRINDISI.

Bafter, Prof A
Gladstone, Mr H
Greggore, Mr F
Greggore, Mr L
Godfrey, Mr G C
Roberts, Mr E S W
Saise, Dr Walter

FROM PORT SAID.

Buxton, Miss
Colvocoressi, Mr
Kodera, Mr G
Kumoo, Mr J
Mcosa, Mr J

FOR KARACHI.

Brereton, Mr C C J
Cooke, Mr J
Quinlan, Capt

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellis, Mr A
Hall, Mr Edmond

FOR SYDNEY.

Weinstock, Mr

FOR ADEN.

Bushy, Supt Codr and wife 269-70
D'Souza, Mr F
Ebrahim, Mr M D
Lloyd, Jones Major 89

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE EVENING CORSAGE.

The evening gown is a very complex garment nowadays, and as full of surprises on the part of the couturiere as a Christmas stocking or a giant cracker. Not to bring some note of originality into her scheme is almost tantamount to failure in the eyes of the fashionable creator of modes, while she is still using a lavish amount of large cut stones for jewelled decorations, which naturally enough run up the cost of the dress to an almost unprecedented figure. Black evening dresses have never been higher in favour, but the black must invariably be carried out in satin of exquisite brilliancy and softness, so that the fashionable method of veiling it with mousseline de soie will only dim the brilliancy of the fabric without extinguishing its lustre. Nowadays the idea is to introduce a rather hard line round the decolletage instead of softening it with billowy masses of chiffon or tulle in the erstwhile popular fashion, which, it must honestly be owned, was far more becoming to the woman past her first youth.

LINKED FETTERS OF PADDED SATIN.

This hard effect is considerably accentuated by the jewelled bands which pass over the shoulders glittering with diamonds or other cut gems, or in lien of the stones a chain of linked fetters composed of padded satin or jet. As a matter of fact, these straps are often all that the conturiere considers necessary in the matter of manches, with the exception of a twist of satin or meusseline de soie brought lower down on the arm and fastened in a knot finished with small ends fringed with glittering jewelled balls.

DRAPERY ARRANGED IN CRESCENT FOLDS.

Another expedient which is much in favour, especially where the quaint Greek Gown gown is in question, is to suspend the draperies of the flowing train, like a manteau de cour, from the two jewelled shoulder straps at the back. This gives it the effect of being quite separate from the gown it accompanies, two immense jewelled buttons attached to the shoulder straps catching each side of the drapery, which droops in deep crescent folds in the centere below the waist, like the folds of a capuchin hood.

TIGHT SLEEVES BORDERED WITH FRINGE.

For the diner intime when grande tenue is not necessary, a great fancy is being shown for the transparent skin-tight sleeve, finished with a deep silk fringe some five or six inches wide, which very vividly recalls the Second Empire fashions, when every flounce, collar, and hem was fringed like the trappings of an Andalusian pony. Where tea-gowns are concerned the use of fringe is besides carried to the same excess, usually, however with a very successful result, even the fur-trimmed examples having their deep border of fringe appearing below the narrow bands of peltry with which they are decorated. At this season of the year, too, there invariably appears to be a certain leaning towards mascots and portes bonheur of different descriptions, probably induced by the tempting and fascinating novelties as Christmas presents, which glitter in the shop windows, and which are eagerly seized upon as offerings to friends whose tastes are more or less difficult to gauge

TOPAZ AND GARNET COLOURED GOWNS.

The wearing of the birth-stone seems just now to be a craze which has no limits, and where evening dress is concerned, not only are the stones introduced into the costume, but even the colour of the gown is chosen to correspond. For instance, the woman born in the month of November claims the particular pale golden shade of yellow as her special colour, and the fashionable topaz as her stone par excellence, while the "January child" pins her faith to garnet pink; and amethyst is chosen by those who can claim February as their birth month. The idea, which is a pretty one, shows some signs of being worked to death, but the belief in lucky colours is so strong nowadays, that it is likely to have a long run of popularity.

THE INDIAN COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

In reference to the discussion which is taking place on this subject, and of which we published Lord Curzon's letter, the following is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—May I venture to reply to your correspondent's letter? Mr. Powell leaves out of view the real-uses of the Indian collection which by my opposition I am advocating to maintain in its integrity. The breaking up of the collection will be a great blow to the true interests of Indian art.

Your correspondent takes the museum bureaucrat as his model, and arranges his museum and its catalogue (price one shilling) to suit the prettiness of the appearance of the glass cases and the arrangement of the building.

The Indian Museum contains specimens of art industries quite unique in the world, and the comparisons he thinks it worth while to make are useless in my estimation.

With a view of compressing what I have to say in as small a space as is possible I will merely refer to one of the distinctive beauties of the Indian arts—namely, that of the decoration of flat surfaces. It can be of no use to compare this work with any of the Western methods. This form of decoration is unique and incomparable with anything the European methods produce.

For the practical student to understand and appreciate the origin and development of it, he must study it in its continuity. The mixing up of a variety of things is a mere dilettante expedient and by such means no idea can be obtained of any art, but when that art is Indian, one must be imbued with its spirit as a whole.

Oriental art is not comparable with European forms, and it is impossible to become familiar with it without the conviction that its spirit is incompatible with them.

The question, therefore, is Is the Museum to be broken up and rendered useless, or is it to remain a collection of the greatest importance to our largest British Dependency?—I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant.

VINCENT J. ROBINSON.

Franham, Beaminster, Dec. 24.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JAN. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C Archer, I A, B
Major M W Douglas, CIE, B
Capt G I Davys, B
Lieut H H Batten, I A, B
Mr M F O'Dwyer, B Cov
Mr C E Ezechiel, B
Mr F R Ezechiel, B
Mr C W T Feilman, B
Mr R Fogerty, B
Mr M H Arnott, B
Mr W Courtenay, B
Rev W U Castle, B
Rev E Bull, M
Major W Beale, I A, Bo
Mr G A Thomas, Bo Cov
Rev C E C DeGoetlogon, Bo
Mr C C Inglis, Bo
Mr A E Stanyon, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr B C Allen, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr A D Butterfield, B, 1 day
Mr W A Wallinger, Bo 6 mo M C
Assist Surg F H Gleeson, Bo, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt N M Wilson, IMS, B
Mr A D Butterfield, B
Mr C O Slacke, B
Mr A B Skinner, B

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
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Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra	... „ 2-8
Pearled' Orient	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial	... „ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion	... „ 1-8

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FOR THE HAIR

INVALUABLE TO RESIDENTS IN HOT CLIMATES.

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YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

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BOMBAY EXTREMISTS' MEETING.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening under the auspicies of the Bombay National Union at Halai Lohana Mahajanwadi, Kumbhartukda, to protest against the recent deportations and the prohibition of the Nagpur Extremists Congress. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya presided.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said that as they all knew they had met there that evening to record their protest against two things which concerned them and their rights which they enjoyed as the chief blessings under British rule.

The following Resolution was then moved by Mr. Joseph Baptista, seconded by Mr. K. Venkatramana Rao, and supported by Mr. S. K. Damle; "This meeting places on record its respectful yet emphatic protest against the deportation without trial of nine leading citizens of Bengal under the Regulation of 1818, and earnestly urges upon the Government its immediate repeal as it constitutes a standing menace to personal liberty and constitutional agitation in the absence of any safeguard against arbitrary action."

Mr. Baptista, in moving the Resolution, said that the obnoxious Regulation of 1818 was borrowed from France and modelled upon the "Letters of Cachette." They were very painfully reminded of that Regulation by the recent deportations; otherwise they have remained blissfully ignorant of it. The Regulation was passed at a time when British rule in India was not yet consolidated, but now there did not exist any necessity for a Regulation of that character. A short time ago it would have been considered as opposed to British character and British sense of justice, and yet at present it was enforced in this country with great rigour. They were doomed to hear not only its justification but its eulogy. That showed that British character and sense of justise were degenerating. The Regulation was a menace to constitutional agitation. It had been contended that the deportations were justifible on the ground of internal commotion. He asked if anybody honestly believed that the throwing of a few bombs in Bengal showed that there was internal commotion in the country. He asked them to believe that the deportees were true men, sincere patriots. They could show their sympathy with them by following in their footsteps. In conclusion he said that their gaol was eventual Swarajya. It was bound to come. But in their attempt to attain that gaol they should not break the law, because there was absolutely no necessity to break it. Their cause was too sacred to necessitate any breach of the law.

Mr. Venkatramana in seconding the motion said:—I have no mind to deal with the personalities of the deportees. Every one of them bears a character of his own and leaves a record of splendid patriotic work which will be handed over to posterity. I do not think that there is any one in this assembly that has not heard of the two most prominent of them—Babus Aswini Kumar Dutt and Kristna Kumar Mitra. The saintly character of these two noble sons of India and their devotion to the motherland are eulogized in the whole of the public press, and their election to the All-India Congress Committee of the Convention-Congress bears sufficient proof as to how they are universally respected by Indians of all shades of public opinion. Such are the men whom the Government of the country has chosen to deport and thus tear them away from their families and from all that is dearer to their hearts with that blunt weapon—the Regulation of 1818. This obsolete law, or rather this blunt weapon which was manufactured a century ago for the use of the Company's servants and all along been buried underground, has now been exhumed by Lord Morley and placed into the hands of the representative of our august Sovereign. If the Viceroy dreams that a certain imaginary crime was committed, or is being committed, or would be committed, or is likely to be committed, or believed or expected or fancied to be committed by a certain individual, he waves this magic wand and the victim is transported to a distant land by the genii of power. This Regulation was framed at a time when the relations between the rulers and the ruled were not fairly established, when their respective civilisations considerably differed, when the public mind was full of misgivings as to the administrative policy of the rulers and when the authorities in power could not get material help from the public in the detection of crime. Now, sirs, the old order changed and almost the whole of the Eastern world is Westernised; law and order have been properly maintained; tribunals after tribunals are being opened for trying the offenders; laws are being enacted, repealed, amended or reconstituted; there is the intelligent police officer, the noble minded informer and the conscientious approver to haul up the criminals; and, in fact, the whole of the old world is spinning down the ringing groves of change. Yet, sirs, this blessed Regulation remains on the Statute Book and is occasionally immortalised. When the Liberals came into power and when the old honest John had been chosen as His Majesty's Minister for India we cherished hopes after hopes; but we are being sadly disappointed. The old honest John of the opposition bench is now transformed into Lord Morley of the Ministerial 'gadi,' and, however far-sighted he might be, his vision fails him in respect of Indian affairs. To look into the far distant Indian dominions he requires eye-glasses and these are supplied by the bureaucracy. These eye-glasses, gentlemen, being of very high magnifying power, or highly cylindrical, or wanting in cromatic corrections, generally present disproportionate, distorted and blurring images of Indian affairs to the otherwise keen eyes of the noble Lord of Blackburn. This Liberal statesman while believing in the progress of the Indian nation under British rule and while finding it fit for the reforms which his lordship contemplates upon introducing into the Indian administration, pertinaciously clings to this old and obsolete enactment. To those who take matters lightly these deportations might seem to be far better than transportations with mock trials. But, sirs, this procedure reflects very seriously on the prestige of a civilised Power that rules an Empire on which the Sun never sets. This procedure, however rightly, however justly, and however honestly adopted, fails to satisfy the public of its justification and consequently fans the discontent already rampant in the land. We therefore approach the present Liberal Government to wipe out this mischievous piece of legislature off the Statute Book ere its pernicious effects poison the Indian blood. We most respectfully beg to represent that our present condition widely differs from that of 1818. All of us know we are progressing and all of us wish to progress considerably. But some of us might cherish a desire not to depend too much upon outsiders for our own amelioration. This much shall not be construed as Monmouth's Rebellion and shall not necessitate the opening of Bloody Assizes and the appointment of Jeffreys and Jenkinses. We would once more earnestly place the matter before Lords Minto and Morley, who seem to be sympathetically disposed towards reforming the Indian administration, and request them to weed out this thistle of an old enactment from the field on which they intend sowing their corn of progressive reform.

The Resolution was carried.

Mr. Manekji C. Patell moved, and Mr. Kothare seconded, the following Resolution: "This meeting strongly protests against the action of the District Magistrate of Nagpur in prohibiting the holding of the 24th Session of the Indian National Congress at Nagpur, under section 144 Cr. P. C., and thus interfering with the people's free exercise of the right of public meeting for loyal and constitutional purposes, as such action constitutes a serious national grievance and deprives the people's representatives of an opportunity—which they have enjoyed for the past 23 years—of meeting in regular session and giving authoritative expression to the views and sentiments of the nation touching matters of general importance."

Mr. Patell said that the best way by which the Government could know the sentiments and grievances of the nation was through the expression of those sentiments by the Nagpur Congress, but the Government had shut that way by prohibiting the Congress. It was a most unwise step on the part of the Government to prohibit the Congress.

The Resolution was carried.

The following Resolution was then put from the Chair and carried:

"That this meeting offers its sincere thanks to the Congress Reception Committee formed at Nagpur for the preparations they made with such earnestnes, enthusiasm and devotion to the Public cause."

The Chairman said that the principle of all civilized Governments was that nobody should be imprisoned without a trial. Another right which every civilized Government allowed its subjects was the right of public meeting. The revered leader of India, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, had said from the chair of the Congress that it was due to British rule that they could assemble in public meeting to give free expression to their opinions without any hindrance, but now that right of public meeting had been denied them by the prohibition of the Nagpur Congress. Referring to the formation of parties in Indian politics, the Chairman said that such a cleavage of parties existed all the world over, whether in England, America or France. The people would divide into parties, but that would only show that that they were making a healthy progress. They were determined to attain their gaol by constitutional and legitimate fight. In conclusion he expressed regret for the deportations and the prohibition of the Nagpur Congress.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

STAMPS AND HUNDIES.

The Secretary of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association has issued the following Circular:—

"I have the honour to inform you that contrary to law ignorant merchants persist in the use of four quarter-anna unified postage stamps to make up the duty of one anna on the hundies payable at sight. If, owing to such use, the hundies be not accepted, they are returned as dishonoured and so the credits of both the drawers and payers are at stake. Although no such instance of return has been brought to the notice of my Committee, instances in which, owing to the ignorance of the acceptors, hundies bearing four quarter-anna unified postage stamps have been retired as properly stamped have come to light. It is thus possible that the holders of the hundies, the payers and the payees thereof, all labour under ignorance and may come under the clutches of the Law. This ignorance is, my Committee thinks, due to the legalised use of two half-anna unified postage stamps. Copies of a letter addressed to the Superintendent of Stamps, and his reply thereto, are annexed herewith.

My Committee are of opinion that the Government should be moved to either legalise the use of quarter-anna unified postage stamps or prohibit the use of half-anna unified postage stamps to make up the duty of one anna payable on documents requiring to be stamped under the Indian Stamp Act.

I am therefore directed to invite the opinion of your body on the subject, which I hope to receive early.

The following in the letter sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay:—

I am directed to lay before you the following question and to solicit the favour of your early reply thereto.

"Whether four quarter-anna stamps or two half-anna stamps can be used upon hundies."

It is reported that merchants enforce the payee to put one anna stamp on the hundi before payment and refuse to pay the hundi on which four quarter-anna stamps are affixed, while the payees assert the legality of these stamps and in case of non-payment return the hundies as dishonoured. Hence much confusion sometimes arises.

The members, therefore, desire me to request you to promulgate and publish explicit orders in the vernaculars on the subject.

The following is the reply received:—Referring to your letter dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that there is no objection to the use of two half-anna unified postage stamps to make up the duty of one anna payable on any document. Quarter-anna postage stamps cannot be used for denoting duty payable on documents requiring to be stamped under the Indian Stamp Act.

EURASIAN GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago I saw a small paragraph in the "Pioneer" headed "A Paradise for Nursemaids." This paragraph was afterwards printed in the "Daily Mail" and set forth the delights of driving in a carriage and Sergeants' dances, etc. At a time when the Girls Friendly Society is desirous of starting an Industrial Home in Bombay for the training of Eurasian girls for domestic service, and when an Industrial Home has been advertised as being already started at Lahore for the same perpose, it might be well to look into the conditions of service offered out here to young Eurasian girls. In the first place the pay is very small, being less than would be paid to an experienced ayah; secondly, ladies are continuously going to England and a young girl has no chance of a permanent home; thirdly, the position of an Eurasian girl in an English household in India is doubtful. The Indian servants are her equals and fellow servants: she works with the hamal and assists the sweeper. Anyone who knows the Indian mind can understand with what respect she is held by them. The Indian servant is for the first part her sole companion and is the only other occupant of the house when the mistress is often out on social duty both by day and late at night. English servants hold a somewhat different position, but for the Eurasian girl domestic service is unsuited until, at least, her position is clearly defined as to whether she is considered in the same light as an English maid or whether she is only an ayah, although English speaking and with a fair education. Eurasian girls would do well to consider the new openings in Bombay such as posts in Postal, Railway and Telegraph offices.—Yours &c.,

M. A.

After active competition among British, French, and German firms a contract for 2,000 Turkish saddles has been awarded to a British manufacturer, through his local representatives, Messrs. Baker and Sons. This is the first order for goods of this kind secured by British Trade, from the Ottoman Government.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR JACOB SASSOON, BART.

On behalf of the Jewish inhabitants of Bombay, a Committee was formed some days ago to make arr angements for the presentation, in their name, of an address of congratulation to Sir Jacob Sassoon, in connection with the title of Baronet conferred upon him by the King-Emperor The Committee consisted of Messrs S. E. Shelim, A. M. Nissim, A. J. Raymond, A. E. J. Abraham, Meyer Nissim, and S. Benjamin, with Mr. S. A. Nathan as Honorary Secretary.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Committee, an entertainment on an extensive scale was given to Sir Jacob Sassoon yesterday evening at the "Wilderness," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the bungalow of Mr. Nursey Khatao where members of the Jewish Community, with their wives and children, assembled in large numbers to do honour to the acknowledged head of their community. Amongst those present were Messrs. S. A. Nathan, S. Benjamin, Sir Sassoon, Lady J. David, Mr. Isaac David, and other leading members the Arabic Jewish community. The Bene-Israelite community was represented by Khan Saheb D. Solomon, Mr. R. Solomon, Mr. Isaac Abraham, President of the Bombay Jewish G. Club, Messrs. E. M. Ezekiel, A Solomon and few others. Sir Jacob Sassoon, on his arrival at the bungalow, was cordially welcomed by the members of the Committee and escorted to his seat, Mr. S. E. Shellim, the chairman of the Committee, then read the congratulatory address, which ran as follows:—

"To Sir Jacob Elias David Sassoon, Baronet, Bombay. Sir,—We, the undersigned, your co-religionists, residents, of this City hail with delight the high honour of Baronetcy, which His Majesty our King-Emperor has been pleased to confer on you. We therefore beg to tender you our most respectful, hearty and sincere congratulations on the happy events which, we hope, is only a stepping stone to further and higher honours. As a leader of our small but influential Community you always guided us. Your advise and decision in the domestic disagreements among the members were always wise, just and sympathetic. Your hand and purse were always open to the needy and also for the requirements of the Community. During our festivals you graciously distributed money and food to all who needed it. You have built and handed over to the Trustees a Fine Building on the Apollo Reclamation called "Rachel Lodge," after the name of your beloved Consort, the income of which is distributed among the widows, orphans and cripples of our Community. You have built in the Fort the Synagogue 'Keneseth Eliahoo" named after your respected father, and have endowed it sufficiently to meet all expenses. You rebuilt, enlarged and endowed the Jacob Sassoon Free School, where all Jewish boy and girls are given elementary education both in Hebrew and English. You enlarged the Jewish Cemetery on the DeLisle Road by buying the adjacent land and contributed a large sum for the improvement of the land of the old portion of the said Cemetery, which was given for the use of our Community by your late revered father. You have placed monies in the hands of Trustees, the income of which is to be devoted to the upkeep of the Cemetery. We understand that you intend to spend a large sum of money in repairing and restoring the "Magen David" Synagogue at Byculla. The above summary comprises some of your benefactions to our Community, but you have done more. You have not forgotton the population of this City and Poona and have given more largely to the citizens at large. You have built a New Hospital in Poona for the use of European patients. You have liberally contributed to the Indian Nursing Fund. You gave the the munificent sum of Rs. 10,00,000 for building and endowing a College of Science. It will thus be seen that your Charities are not confined to your Community alone but are widespread among all classes and creeds. Your foresight and keen business acumen have largely contributed to the sound and respected position which your esteemed Firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. stands not only in India but also in Europe, China, Japan, Arabia and Persia. Time has amply proved your wisdom in investing largely in the Mill Industry of Bombay. Your father bought the Alexandra Mill. You built the E. D. Sassoon Mill, the Jacob Sassoon Mill (the largest Mill in India) and the Rachel Sassoon Mill being also the largest Weaving Mill in India. To the above must be added the E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works, in Mahim, where dyeing, bleaching and printing are carried on a large scale. Thus you are the largest Mill Proprietor in India. Over 12,000 hands find employment daily and earn their livelihood in your above industrial concerns. It is for these achievements that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the high and well-merited distinction for which we, your co-religionists, feel that it is an honour bestowed not only on you but on the Community as well. Amidst our rejoicings we sencerely regret the unavoidable absence of your dear and noble wife, Lady Sassoon, who has always encouraged you in your good deeds. She is ever ready to alleviate every case of distress brought to her notice and is the embodiment of the highest of virtues, viz., to suffer in patience without murmur. We pray that He in His infinite mercy will mitigate her sufferings and restore her to health in order that she may, once again take her rightful place in the Society she once adorned. In conclusion we wish you both good health and every happiness for many many years to come to enjoy the honour conferred on you."

The address was enclosed in an elegant casket and presented to Sir Jacob Sassoon, who, in acknowledging the proposition, made an appropriate reply. On the proposition, of Mr. A. J. Raymond, it was resolved that a telegram by despatched to Poona to Lady Sassoon, who was unable to be present at the meeting. The telegram was in these words:—"The Jewish Community assembled here this evening to entertain Sir Jacob, passed a resolution to wire you their respectful congratulations; and they sincerely regret your unavoidable absence from their midst. They wish you a long and happy life."

SIS JACOB SASSOON'S REPLY.

In replying to the address Sir Jacob Sassoon said:—I must first thank you for the warm welcome you have extended to me to-day and for the Address you have presented and the beautiful casket enclosing it. It affords me very great pleasnre to be here among you and to receive at your hands such a large mead of praise. On this occasion particularly it is extremely gratifying to me to be the recipient on all sides of such marked expressions of goodwill, as contained in your eloquently-worded address, coming as it does from the whole community whose interests I always have at heart, and I shall always prize it as one of my prondest privileges to take that interest in its welfare while God spares me. I feel very deeply indeed all the good things you have said of me. I do not know whether I deserve all the eulogies that have been showered on me, but what I can say is that it has always been my aim, and I have striven consistently towards that end, to do what was best for the community, and I can only hope I have succeeded in some measure in this, and for your appreciative recognition of this I can only thank you more even than words can express. Before concluding, I must thank you for the very kind terms of reference made in the address to Lady Sassoon. I think you all know full well how it would have delighted her to be with me among you all on this joyous occasion, and it is her greatest regret that she is debarred by her illness from being here to-day. In spite of her sufferings she has always evinced the keenest interest in all matters connected with the country and has ever been ready to render invaluable aid and advice whenever occasion demanded. Few of you know the extent of her private charities, both here and abroad, which she regularly doles out. I would just like to say how pleased Lady Sassoon and I are at the great satisfaction the honour bestowed upon me has universally given to the general public and I take this opportunity of thanking them one and all for all their good wishes and congratulations. Ladies and Gentlemen, I will say no more except to thank you again on behalf of Lady Sassoon and myself for the very great honour you have done us both to-day.

During the evening a String Band played for the amusement of the guests; and a sort of dramatic entertainment was provided by the members of Mr. Balliwalla's Theatrical Company. The party afterwards adjourned to the refreshment tables, which were amply furnished; and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, etc.

SWADESHI AND MACHINERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have all heard that Government have for a long time endeavoured to promote local industries among the great mass of the people of India so as not to leave them almost entirely dependent on agriculture. I have recently been trying to put that idea into execution in my own estate of Thapal in the Saharanpore district among my tenants numbering 3,652, who have hitherto been dependent almost entirely on agricultural and forest produce. I have already started the culture of lac insect and the manufacture of shell-lac; I have myrabolam and good grass and hay. My desire now is to extend industries by working up the cotton produce of my estate, and husking and cleaning the rice, and baling my straw and hay. For these purposes I need hand machines of improved patterns; steam engines and machines driven by power are ont of the question. I have come to Bombay in search of the sort of hand machines I need: and I am disappointed to find that I cannot procure all that I want. Take spinning machines for instance, although I have inquired from both European and Indian dealers and agents, I cannot find what I need. I mention this to shew that it is useless for the Government to desire the good of the mass of people, it is useless for me to try and carry out the good idea in my estate, when the required hand machines are non-existent. It is useless for our countrymen to label goods as Swadeshi when the raw product (yarn for instance) from which it is made is not Indian at all, but imported. The whole subject is an astounding farce.

Still I am determined to do what I can in my own estate: I will try a few grass compressors, a few rice cleaning hand machines, which I fear must be of foreign make and must be imported especially for me—from Hamburg or from Japan. I will get also a few cotton gins; but why cannot I also procure cotton spinning machines to be worked by hand? I can have the cotton of my estate spun by the old Indian method, but this is out of date and I want improvements and cannot find any. I will stay in Bombay a couple of days more and if any dealer or agent whom I have missed seeing or any patriotic Indian who is a well wisher of our country or anxions to support the true Swadeshi movement, will very kindly come and see me at the Great Western Hotel, I shall feel deeply grateful at the opportunity of conversing with them and learning something more on the subject I have now written about.—Yours,—&c.,

MANOHURLALL.

Great Western Hotel, January 17.

ANCIENT RELICS.

An Interesting Find.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

A number of interesting relics have been found in an ancient well which is being excavated near the site of the old city of Patalipntra, Behar, including a copper pice of Baber and Shah Alum, a stone slab with Persian inscriptions and ancient brass pots.

LORD CHARLES FITZ-MAURICE.

Suffers from a Slight Cold.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 16.

In regard to a report, circulated in Calcutta, as to the illness of Lord Charles Fitzmaurice at Lucknow, I am authorised to state by Lord Charles Fitzmaurice himself this morning, that he is suffering from a slight cold only.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Justices Holmwood and Ryves issued a rule to-day on the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, to show cause why the case of Private Law, charged with criminal assault, should not be transferred to Jailpaiguri or some other district where there are European jurors, accused having applied to be tried by a European jury.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Scattered rain has fallen during the past week in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces, but more is urgently needed throughout the whole of Upper India and especially in Bihar. Twenty-two thousand people are under Government relief, Bengal reporting 18,000, Central Provinces 1,500, and Eastern Bengal and Assam 2,000.

The dissolution is announced of the Swadish Samity of Barisal.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. W. Overbecle Wright, I. M. S., is posted to the United Provinces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Corkery, I. M. S., reverts to military employ.

Lieutenant W. D. H. Stevenson, I. M. S., is temporarily posted to the Bombay Presidency.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. F. B. Wilkins of Jesus College, Oxford, to the Indian Educational Service, as an Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. G. E. Wilson is appointed to be Registrar of the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Major C. H. Bedford, I. M.S., who has been conducting a number of intricate chemical investigations for Government at Kasauli in connection with the standardization of country liquor and other Excise questions, is gazetted for nine months' leave from the 10th proximo, Mr. R. J. Jenks to officiate.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., reverts to the Bombay Presidency.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captains P. G. Easton, I. M. S., and H. G. S. Webb, R. A. M. C., have been permitted to exchange.

Major A. J. Ralph has extension of leave until June next.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions.—Colonel B. W. Marlow to be Colonel and Lieutenant J. T. Lodwich to be Captain.

Colonel J. M. Corkendale, I. A., retires from 31st instant, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Sweeny, I. M. S., from 1st March next.

Lieutenant R. T. Arundele is transferred to temporary half-pay.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

M. H. S. Olphert, Chief Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, has ten months' leave from the 8th ultimo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs A. Thomson and S. B. Thenoweth are gazetted Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine.

Assistant Engineer F. Hurst, R.I.M., has six months' extension of leave at Home.

Assistant Engineer E. C. Vincent is promoted to be Engineer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Monday, 18 January.

The following will take part in the Divisional Manœuvres in February:—

DIVISIONAL TROOPS.

1½ Companies Mounted Infantry. 2 Batteries, R.F.A. 1 Section Bo. Vol. Artillery, (Poona Coy.); Howitzer Section, (from R.G.A., Bombay.)—To arrive Kirkee, 22nd January. 34th Poona Horse, (from R.G.A., Bombay, to arrive Kirkee, 29th January. 107th Pioneers. 2½ Companies, 3rd Sappers and Miners. Departmental Section 3rd Sappers and Miners. Communications Company.

1st (Ahmednagar) Brigade.—2nd Bn., Worcestershire Regiment, to arrive Kirkee, 31st January; 73rd Carnatic Infantry, to arrive Kirkee 30th January; 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, to arrive Kirkee, 30th January; 123rd (Outram's) Rifles, to arrive Kirkee 31st January.

2nd (Poona) Brigade.—Mountain Battery (from R.G.A., Bombay). ½ Company Mounted Infantry. ½ Company 3rd Sappers and Miners. 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment. 1st Bn. Northamptonshire Regiment, 114th Mahrattas. 127th Baluch Light Infantry.

3rd (Belgaum) Brigade.—2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment; 64th Pioneers; 66th Punjabis; 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, to assemble at Kirkee on 29th January.

KHEDITE FORCE.

2 Sections R.F.A., (each representing a Battery); Wing 1st Bn., Gloucestershire Regiment; 26th Light Cavalry; 1 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners; 79th Carnatic Infantry—arrive Kirkee, 30th January: 80th Carnatic Infantry; 109th Infantry, to assemble at Talegaon on 1st February.

2. Detail of Commanders and Staffs will be published later.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed on leave in India on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the General-Officer Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division:—Lieut G. R. de la C. Corbett, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Bombay, Arrivals, January 16.—Major Bowle Evans, I.M.S., from Abbottabad.
Lieut. Tidswell, the Rl. Drag., from Lucknow.
Lieut. Renny Tailour, R. H. A., from Meerut.
Captain Barron, I.M.S., from England.
Captain Macmillan, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Feir, R. G. A., from Nowgong.
Lt.-Col. Stanton, 2nd R. Fus., from England.
Lieut. Gordon, 56th Rajputs, from England.
Major Lloyd-Jones, 113th Infantry, from England.
Lieut. Walker, 3rd Sappers and Miners, from England.

Departures, January 16.—Major Bowle-Evans, I. M. S. to England.
Lieut. Tidswell, the Rl. Drag. to Somaliland.
Lieut. Renny-Tailour, R. H. A., to England.
Captain Barron, I.M.S., to Sialkot.
Captain Macmillan, I.M.S., to Rawalpindi.
Major Chichester, 28th Punjabis, to England.
Major Turner, 13th Lancers, to England.
Lieut. Feir, R. G. A., to England.
Lt.-Col. Stanton, 2nd R. Fus., to Secunderabad.
Lieut. Gordon, 56th Rifles, to Sehore,
Major London, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, to England
Major Lloyd-Jones, 113th Infantry, to Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

Major General Kitson, from Jullundur, is, appointed Quarter Master General in India.

Brigadier General Powell is transferred from Rawalpindi to Jullundur Brigade.

Brigadier General Campbell, 1st Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad is transferred to the Peshawar Brigade, and will be succeeded at Secunderabad by Major General Kenyon Slaney from home.

Sergeant Major Etheridge of the N. W. R. Volunteers has won the Viceroy's Gold Medal and Rs. 500 with a score of 301 in the range of the Championship matches at the B. P. R. A

The accounts for the Madras Coast Lights Administration for the year 1907-08, now published, show a net surplus of Rs. 19,000.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

The Persian Troubles.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26 "Reuter."—The correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" at Teheran who has just arrived in the Persian capital defends Col. Liakhoff against what he calls "the calumnies of the ignorant Russian Liberal Press and certain jealous Persian functionaries." The correspondent declares that Col. Liakhoff is thoroughly alive to Russian interests in Persia and enjoys the constant and exceptional confidence of the Shah. The maintenance of order in Teheran and the security of the Legations the correspondent adds are solely due to Col Liakhoff.

Dec. 27.—The "Vecher," an evening paper, publishes a report to the effect that an attempt was made on the Shah's life yesterday evening by two men disguised as priests, who gained an entrance to his Majesty's cabinet at the palace at Tehern, whither he had gone to attend a sitting of the Council of Ministers. The men drew their revolvers, but were immediately overpowered by three Cossacks of the Palace guard. One of the men, however, succeeded in firing a shot which passed through the epaulettes of the Heir-Apparent.

No confirmation of this report can be obtained either from the Persian Legation or from any other source.

Teheran, Dec. 28 ("Times").—The principal business centres are closed here to-day, and a general cessation of work is expected to-morrow. The "camarilla" are endeavouring to cover their retreat by creating disturbances similar to those which followed the unsuccessful coup of last December. It is reported that the Crown jewels have been pawned with the Russian Bank, and that 12,000 has been obtained for necessary expenses.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29 ("Times").—The appointment of M. Poklevski-Koziell as Minister in Teheran will be announced in the "Novoe Vremya tor day. The journal views it favourably. The selection of M. Poklevski-Koziell was reported in the "Times several months ago and therefore was not be unexpected. Hie popularity in London presages a further strengthening of the principles of the Anglo-Russian Agreement as explained by M. Isvolsky in the Duma.

I hear that as the result of the Shah's personal appeal the Emperor will not withdraw Col. Liakhoff, without whose protection Mahomed Ali considers that his personal safety cannot be assured. Col. Liakhoff will be allowed to remain on condition that he leaves the Ruscian service.

Dec. 30.—I understand that Russia, in full accord with GreatBritain, has decided to adopt a more active policy in the affairs of Persia. The Shah having failed during the six months which have elapsed since the description of the Mejlias to fulfil a single promise to introduce a single reform, the time is considered ripe for taking measure to cope with Persian anarchy.

With measure Russia is to propose will be decided at an extraordinary council of ministers assembled at M. Stolypin's residence to-night, at which M. Hartwing will submit a report of his mission in Teheran. The impending intervention will probably assume the form of a definite programme of reforms, financial and administrative. The strongest pressure will be brought to bear to compel its adoption by the Shah. The introduction of a regular Budget is an essential feature. Under the present financial "regime" neither the officers of justice, nor the local authorities, nor the army draw regular pay and cannot, therefore, be expected to discharge their duties honestly and efficiently.

In connection with the statement that the Shah appealed to the Emperor to allow Col. Liakhoff to remain in Teheran I am asked by an authorized personage to say that no communications regarding Col. Liakhoff have been exchanged between the two sovereigns.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 30 ("Reuter").—It has been decided to establish a Russian Consulate-General at Teheran to lighten the work at the Legation and act as a Court of first instance.

Teheran, Dec. 30.—The bazaars have been reopened without any disturbance of order. The Shah to-day summoned Saad-ed-Dowleh, a distinguished Liberal leader, in order to consult him on the situation. This is regarded as a hopeful sign, indicating a favourable disposition on the part of his Majesty. On the other hand, a number of clericals are maintaining an uncompromising attitude.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 31 ("Reuter").—A telegram from Tabriz states that the Persian Cossacks unler the command of Col. Liakhoff, learning that the revolutionaries had seized a sum of 2,000 tomans intended for their pay, are insisting that Ain-ed-Dowleh, the Shah's commander, shall attack Tabriz forthwith. Both sides are accordingly preparing for battle.

According to a further telegram from the same source an anjuman (political union) demanded from the superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph Line 1,800 tomans, which are claimed to be due to the Persian Government. The superintendent refused to hand over the money, suspended the acceptance of telegrams, informed the Consuls and merchants of his action, and telegraphed of London for instructions.

A telegram from Tabriz states that Ain-ed-Dowleh, the royalist commander, has called upon the town to surrender within five days. The Governor of Maraga has set out with 2,000 horsemen to join Ain-ed-Dowleh.

In celebration of the 50th anniversary of the assumption hy the Crown of the direct administration of India and as a measure of clemency and grace, says a Press Note, issued by the Judicial Department of the Government of Bombay, His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, directed the release from the Criminal Jails of British India and those under the control of the Political Agencies, of all those prisoners whose cases fulfilled certain conditions, which have already been published, and the grant to others of a partial remission of their sentences. In pursuance of His Majesty's directions, on the 2nd November 1908, 767 prisoners were released from the British Jails in the Bombay Presidency and 11 from the Jails in the Political Agencies under the supervision of the Government of Bombay. In compliance with the same orders partial remission of sentences was granted to 5,364 prisoners in the Presidency and to 45 prisoners in the Agencies. All classes of prisoners, except habitual offenders and those whose release would be dangerous to society, shared in these remissions.

A correspondent, writing to the "Times" from Buenos Ayres with regard to the highest railway in the world, states that previous writers have forgotten the Oroya Railway in Peru. Galera Tunnel is at an altitude of 15,666 feet, and the summit level of the Collahuasi branch of the Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railway at Mina Granda is at an altitude of 15,810 feet.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

After Appellate Side Work is over

For Consent Decree.

886-04 Mansookhlal J. and H. N. C. M. ... vs Hiralal Mansookhram Madhowji K. and ...

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

77-07. M. B. Chothia Baluram Morarker vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co Part heard.

298-07 Madhowji K. and C. Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat and others Captain V. Part heard.

806-08 Kanga and P Cawasji Jehangir Mody vs Ghordhandas Vagji S J. Judah

546-05 Dickshit D and S Shankernath Guru Kashinath vs Moosabhoy Hoosanbhoy Vishram Ragayaya B and N.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabahi Hassambhai Visbram Kanga and P K L M Part heard.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy Wadia G for postponement.

437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

701-06 Mansookhlal J and M M Purbhoodas and others vs Gopoldas Luximidas and others Mulji K and M J and M Jehangir and S for postponement.

513-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairo Thakurdas and Co.

422-27 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vaazlal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

67-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J K and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.

719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Mooljl vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

903-08. Tyabji D and Co. Dadabhoy Adurji Darawalla vs Dhondoo Bandoo and others. Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testimentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K Part heard.

Long Causes.

568-03 In person A pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.

768-08 Little and Co. Dewji Waghji and others vs Cullianji Damodhar Thakurdas and Co Part heard.

629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.

Testimentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-08 Wadia G and Co Muncherbhai B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit Dand Co for postponement

27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

320-08 Ardeshir H D and Co R D Sethna vs Mangaldas Ramji, Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co. Part heard.

495-08 Smetham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Cursondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S. For postponement.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jaffer

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1909.

MR. TAFT AND AMERICAN DIVERGENCE.

MR. TAFT'S speech at a meeting of the North Carolina Society held in New York last month has been well received in the Southern States, where it is regarded as an olive branch held out in all sincerity, with an honest desire to bring to an end the estrangement that still exists between the Northern and Southern States of the great American republic. Those who are not acquainted with the course of events bearing on the relations between these two great political divisions will not realise how great this estrangement is. After a lapse of many years the South remains solid and, keeping aloof, views with suspicion the attitude of the North and the utterances of Northern politicians with regard to the absence of political equality in the South. But after neither one nor two generations can the South efface the memory of a time when it was dominated by an illiterate and ignorant electorate. At one stroke four million negroes became free citizens. Suddenly endowed with the rights of independent voters as well as becoming eligible to hold any office in the state, no wonder the former slaves of the South were slow to realise the enormous power that so unexpectedly had become theirs to wield. Every man in the South who had in any way participated in the War was disfranchised and the right of vote belonged only to the negroes and their allies from the North. No sooner were the armies of Lee and Grant disbanded, than the Southern States were again invaded, but this time by political adventurers from the North, known as carpet-baggers. Like cormorants they swooped down on the South and spreading themselves out over the States soon educated the ignorant negro in all the wiles and mysteries of Northern politics, receiving in return the most lucrative offices in the State while the less important ones they conferred upon their supporters. The negroes were not then slow to realise that the bulk of political power had been transferred to their hands, and southern men writhed under the yoke of despotic and ignorant rulers supported in their depredations by Federal troops.

A well known writer on American life both social and political, and a Northern man himself, commenting many years after the Civil War thus describes the state of the old Confederacy: "Where there was not a negro majority, one was easily manufactured by the managers at Washington and their agents; and if, as in Louisiana, the Southern men could get a clear majority in spite of the frauds unscrupulously used against them, the Government at Washington still recognised the loyal or Republican State Government and supported it by military force. Ten years have passed since the war, and a large portion of the South is under the rule of ignorant negroes and Northern plunderers." To punish the South and secure the power of the North by the enfranchisement of one race and disfranchisement of the other was a portentous experiment, the result of which must at the time have been apparent to the dullest mind. It was the boast of the North that no proscription list followed the war as in other civil wars. But, intentionally or not, the North had recourse to methods more direful in their effects than could have been accomplished by any proscription of the leaders in the South. The proud South resented with unrestrained indignation the insults heaped upon it and rioting became general throughout the old Confederate States whose condition was rendered lamentable. That the South could continue to exist under this intolerable domination was not to be expected, but the means by which it contrived to free itself and have ever since been compelled to adopt have been always viewed with extreme disapproval in the North and West, so much so, indeed, that it has been quite realised in the South that interference from those quarters might at any time have to be reckoned with during the period that Mr. Roosevelt was President. That the measures adopted by the South, in self-preservation though they be, are not strictly constitutional there can be little doubt, for the negro is to a great extent prevented from exercising the franchise to which he is legally entitled. It would be futile for any President to make overtures to the South unless accompanied with some genuine show of sympathy with the attitude those States feel they are compelled to adopt on the question of race domination.

This, Mr. Taft fully realises when he attempts to bring about the reconciliation of the North and South. He asks why it is that the South continues to remain aloof, taking no share in the conduct of the national government, which, he points out, is in the hands of the North and West, a state of affairs the continuation of which, Mr. Taft declares, can be neither excused nor justified. But a truce is more unmistakeably sounded and understood by the South when Mr. Taft goes on to declare that the fear in the South that social equality between the two races would be enforced upon it, or brought about by political measures, has no foundation except in the minds of those who are alarmed at such a prospect. This is the principle that a President must adopt who would seek the people of the South with any hope of finding them approachable. The Southern people believe in the sincerity of Mr. Taft's expressions of friendship towards them and the conciliatory spirit displayed, fully realising at the same time that he would not be sorry to see the political solidity of the South broken up in the interests the party of which he is leader. The Southern States fully realise now that their recovery from the devastation wrought by the Civil War they owe entirely to Protection and that their present state of commercial activity could never have been reached under a policy of free trade. Mr. Taft is of course gratified that the South realises the debt it owes to the party of Protection and may naturally consider this a favourable time to take the first step in an endeavour to win the Southern people over to Northern republicanism. He promises them immunity from aggression in the management of their own affairs. He asks that the hatchet should be buried and that the South, assured of its safety from negro domination, will no longer stand aloof but come forward and, in concert with its fellow citizens of the North and West, play its proper part in the affairs of the national government. Mr. Taft's next move in his endeavours to bring about a reconciliation will be awaited with interest by the two great political parties in the United States. It is certain that, however gratified the South may feel at Mr. Taft's utterances, it will never be swayed by speeches alone; it will accept them in the friendly spirit they are made, but it may be slow to respond until it can judge the sincerity of political words by political deeds.

THE STRAITS OPIUM COMMISSION. A REPORT has reached us from Singapore on the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Opium Commission, which covering as it does some fifty pages of large type, can hardly be the scheme which Reuter told us was not to be printed at Home in order to avoid expense. On the other hand economies assume such curious forms now, that it may be the publication referred to, for it deals fully with the opium question and concludes with a legitimate grumble, as it seems to us, that when one of the members of the Commission, Bishop Oldham, left Singapore before completing his duties, the majority report was despatched to him at New York in June, and he did not send in his minute of dissent until September. The original order was that the Commission should make a full enquiry into the extent to which opium smoking prevails in the Straits Settlements, whether opium smoking (*a*) in moderation, (*b*) in excess has increased and finally what steps should be taken to eradicate it. Subsequently, however, the scope of the enquiry was extended to embrace the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang and, just as the report closes with a grumble and an explanation so it opens with a statement as to having exceeded the six months' limit originally imposed, which is a combination of apology, explanation and grumble. Altogether seventy-five witnesses were examined and the general conclusions seem to be that as regards the causes of holding the enquiry there has been a great deal more smoke than fire. Certain witnesses urged with the greatest vigour that from the starting of the habit to becoming a physical wreck, incapable of earning a living and therefore a burden and often blot on the community, was but a few weeks or months at the outside. "We have, on the other hand," says the report, "the evidence of many witnesses to the effect that the great majority are moderate smokers, and the opinion, so offered are undoubtedly based on the witnesses' observations that the majority of smokers perform their tasks and support themselves." This seems to be a fatal blow at those who try to support their views as to the moral effect by stating what they expected to find in the physical effect as a fact. But the report deals with these even more hardly.

"We have, further, evidence given in many concrete cases that the dose has not been increased during considerable periods and we have the remarkable absence of pauperism that should be strikingly prevalent if the theories mentioned above were reasonably applicable to local indulgence in opium. Observations of the habits of industry among the Chinese working classes go far to negative such propositions as those advanced above, especially in view of the fact that the opium habit has always, during the history of these Settlements, been more or less prevalent amongst the local Chinese. The 'loafer' who, had the opium habit the inexorable hold over the subject that is claimed for it, would be expected to abound in a community of whom a considerable proportion indulge in opium, is conspicuous by his absence in these localities. The streets of Singapore and other towns, in the areas with which we have had to deal, furnish a picture of ceaselessly moving, busy bustling, hard-working natives, mostly Chinese, who ply their occupations from morning to night the whole year round. Under the circumstances the Commissioners are unable to accept, without considerable modifications, the views mentioned above which are held by so many advocates of remedial measures." As regards the second of the two items for enquiry the Commissioners have come to the conclusion that, judged by the standard of the existence of the evil results arising from the use of opium, moderate smoking prevails and excessisonly met with in isolated instances. Amongst the allegations of the anti-opium witnesses was one that the use of the drug was a drag on the prosperity of the colony, but this was negatived by the fact of increasing prosperity and, as a result, the Commission has come to the conclusion that Government control of the manufacture and distribution of chandu, as opium is locally known, instead of leaving it as at present to formers, might be adopted as it would lead to valuable evidence being collected in the event of a further enquiry being held. And having made a few minor suggestions in regard to the number of shops being reduced, prohibition of sale to women and children, the report closes the labour of the Commission which has done remarkably good work where there was practically no work to do.

THE CENSOR OF PLAYS. A BILL was introduced into Parliament towards the close of the session by Mr. Robert Harcourt, the object of which is to abolish the Censorship of Plays still exercised in Great Britain under the authority of the Lord Chamberlain and actually carried out by Mr. Redford, who has had much experience in the work. There may have been occasions on which Mr. Redford has suppressed a work which might have become a classic, but, on the whole, little can be proved to show that he has not acted very mildly and in one case, at least, where a play which had been "censored" was produced it was unanimously condemned by critics and public as "better not acted." Whether the censorship exercised over Ibsen's plays was just or not is a moot point but this at least can be said, that although Ibsen is published in cheap form his readers in English are few and far between, so that the acted versions would probably have received scant support. There is really very little to say against a censor except that he is an anomaly. Any play rejected by the Censor of Plays can be immediately published in book form and attain equal publicity. His only use can be as a censor of morals, or rather food for morals, and since in this respect he fails, there is little reason why he should continue to exist. At the same time there must be some control over plays, and many ideas have been put forward. A committee of actors could hardly meet the case, although that has been the most feasible suggestion. Mr. Harcourt's Bill proposes, when the Censor has been abolished, to create another censorship in the guise of common sense. Unfortunately he makes the mistake of crediting the possession of that commodity to the London County Council. The idea is that theatrical performances should be subject to the same control as performances in music halls, and since Stiggins flourishes at Spring gardens the life of the manager would be far from being happy. The licensing of theatres is now, practically all over England, in the control of the local authority but it is obvious that theatrical enterprise could never be carried on satisfactorily if a play were to be produced and run for a time in one or more places only to be suppressed in another, for the position would then be that a play condemned in one place could be reproduced till further orders or further stoppage in others. The notorious case of Miss Maud Allan and Manchester may be cited as showing what difficulties would arise if the local authority were given so large a veto, and there is another point which seems to have been forgotten in the Bill. The censorship of plays is to be vested in a body which has no power outside its own territory. It could, therefore, in no way act as censor of a play produced in the Provinces, and this class of play makes up the greater part of the list of each year's productions. Many of them are of the, artistically, lowest type of melodrama but amongst them are occasionally some which are being given a trial run before playing them before a London audience. Although we regard Mr. Redford's position as anomalous, we hope his office will not be destroyed by the present Bill, for it would give to an elective body a power which it is not qualified to give. A whole election might be fought over "A Wife Without a Smile" and "The Gay Lord Quex."

THE Amir was to travel by the Laghman route from Kabul to Jellalabad, halting for a short time at the Darunta Gorge, in order to inspect the suspension bridge now being erected there.

MR. LOUIS EDGER, the well-known musician of Calcutta, has been ordered Home immediately by the doctors in consequence of breakdown.

MR. J. BENTON, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation, proceeds from Calcutta to Burma next week to confer with the local Government on irrigation matters.

The Overland Telegraph lines in Persia were frequently interrupted last week. This was probably due to the disturbed state of the country about Ispahan.

IT has been decided by the War Office to restrict registration of applicants for employment as barrack warders to soldiers who are in possession of last class certificates of education.

OF the two youths recently arrested in saniasi dress at Uttarpara, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, has remanded Lalit Kumar Ganguli and released Kristo Dhon Chatterjee on security.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

India's New Charter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

IT is no exaggeration to say that a gloom has been cast over the whole of Europe by the appalling calamity which has inflicted a portion of the Italian peninsula and Sicily. We in these isles have a reputation, a well-deserved one I fear, for grumbling but in face of the frightful and scarcely imaginable misery which has been borne by the survivors of this awful disaster nobody has complained of the discomforts we have suffered during the past week from blizzards, snow storms, frost and fog. In the healthy rivalry which all the nations are showing to strive which can do most to help Italy in her hour of need, may we see a complete disappearance of the war cloud which at one time seemed likely to burst over Europe and perhaps may yet do so. England is not behind in offering assistance to the poor creatures who have been so cruelly afflicted and our merchant princes are upholding the best traditions of their class by their munificent contributions.

INDIA'S NEW CHARTER.

The telegrams reporting the deliberations of the Madras Congress have naturally attracted much attention, the more so as they seem to show that, so far at least as the Hindu Committee are concerned, the projected reforms give complete satisfaction. The "Times" takes advantage of the opportunity of expressing its more mature opinions on the scheme Lord Morley unfolded a fortnight ago and, as you have heard through Reuter, the leading journal gives its assistance to the Mahomedan demand for fairer treament to the Moslem community and unhesitatingly condemns the proposal to admit a native of India to the Vicaregal Executive Council. For that matter it also objects to Indians being added to the Provincial Executive Councils. "The Viceroy's Council," it is pointed out, "is the Government of India—the body in whose hands all the most vital secrets of the whole Indian Empire rest, and upon whose decision in moments of emergency the fate of that Empire and of its scores of helpless millions may hang." That such a new departure would be the most gratifying of all possible innovations to the educated classes is conceded, but the "Times" has "the gravest doubts of its advisability in the interests either of the efficiency of Indian government or of our Imperial position from a wider point of view." Whatever happens it is to be hoped that the matter will not be made the subject of a party fight. With the exception of a certain school of Parliamentarians, whose influence happily is not commensurate with their volubility, we are all agreed that in regard to India party considerations should be avoided. I have heard regret expressed in some quarters that the Opposition leaders were not taken into the confidence of His Majesty's Government before the measures decided upon were announced to Parliament. It is assumed, no doubt correctly, that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour were not consulted beforehand or at all events not asked to assist in formulating and settling the bases of the new measures. Those who make this a ground of complaint cannot have thought out the real position. In a case of this kind the question of Ministerial responsibility comes in and if the heads of the Opposition had been asked to help they might very well have declined. However, I for one doubt if we shall see any fierce hostility to the Bill on the part of the official Opposition, who, if they acted in the manner some seem to fear, would belie their principles. Nobody, however, can blame the Unionists if in placing no obstacles in the path of Lord Morley they contrast their attitude with that of the Liberals when the Additional Titles Bill raised the anger of the latter party to a degree that seems incomprehensible in these days. To return to the "Times", that journal though it desires modification on the points above named still gives to Lord Morley's plan as a whole cordial support. The explanatory statements of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State constitute a well-weighed engagement on the part of the British people to the peoples of India and we shall not be moved from our purpose by "retrograde and narrow criticism" in this country—of which by the way there is very little so far as I am aware—or by "sporadic efforts at intimidation" on the part of Indian Extremists. The "Times" does not go the length of the "Westminster Gazette," usually the most sober of the Liberal papers, in suggesting that it may be necessary to displace the present class of Indian officials by men trained under different conditions, but it declares that modern conditions "are incompatible to some extent with the patriarchal tradition of district administration in early days." Is that so?

PATRICIAN PREACHERS.

Lord Rosebery at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Savings Bank on Monday delivered an excellent sermon on thrift, and his exhortations cannot be considered 'mal apropos' considering that they came within a few days of the first payment of old age pensions and the expenditure of perhaps between £20,000 and £30,000 in London hotels and restaurants alone on New Year's Eve "suppers." On the subject of the great experiment, Lord Rosebery adopted an attitude suitable to the occasion, which, of course, was not political except in the widest sense. "Some people, according to their party call it," he observed, "a wasteful experiment and some call it a wise and far-seeing experiment. I shall not take either side, but I shall content myself with saying that it is experimental in its nature and that we shall have to wait some little time before we can pronounce confidently on its operation." We have not unfortunately had to wait very long to find out that the nation has embarked on a bigger undertaking than was originally supposed. The real author of the scheme, Mr. Asquith, estimated that the number of persons entitled to come on the list would not exceed half a million. His successor was not long at the Treasury when he learned that Mr. Asquith had been below the mark to the extent of upwards of 70,000. As a matter of fact 730,605 persons applied and up to the present the claims of 522,616 have been admitted. "How can the poor be thrifty? They have nothing to be thrifty upon." To those who say this Lord Rosebery replies that, according to all experience, periods of stress are most favourable for thrift. In illustration he referred to what was done in Scotland 120 years ago when in its dire poverty the Scottish nation at large was thrifty, independent, and self-respecting to a degree known perhaps in no other nation at no other period of the world. Whether Scottish pride arose out of Scottish thrift or whether Scottish thrift arose out of Scottish pride Lord Rosebery proceeded to say he really could not decide, but at any rate they are closely intertwined and in combination have produced a character that has governed the country. So much for private thrift. What about public thrift? Lord Rosebery is "not quite sure" that thrift is a governing consideration of our Parliament at this moment. It is quite certain that it is not and Lord Rosebery's warning as to the past fate of great empires will, I fear, fall upon deaf ears and have no effect so long as the income-tax payer remains such a patient ass. Some little time ago there was a great talk of a rise of the middle-classes in defence of their interests and their pockets. The Aristocracy and the Proletariat (using the latter word in no offensive sense) are the only classes who can collectively make their influence felt on Parliaments and Governments. While Lord Rosebery was discoursing on the blessings of being careful in money matters the Duchess of Sutherland in another part of the kingdom was preaching the gospel of liberty, equality and fraternity, or something very like it. The occasion was the opening of a people's institute at Hanford in Staffordshire. She said that she regarded the increase of village institutes as a necessary thing. They were places where interest could be awakened among working men and women to the great problems of the day. "We live," she said, "in a transition period. The old days of patronage and of the rich being kind to the poor are coming to an end. The poor must find their own feet, and those who have the advantage of traditions and of a wider knowledge should assist them in every possible way, because the country will be governed more and more by its own people and not merely by the few." It was time that the false social conditions were cleared of their excrescence, and so forth. Her Grace (if I may use a designation that for all I know may be regarded by the Duchess as an "exfrecence") was however careful to point out that she is no Socialist. She is and hopes to die an "Individualist," for history showed that it was the fine leader who gathered fine followers, and they must always have men"—men be it observed—"to lead and men to follow." Presumably the Duchess of Sutherland is not a Suffragist like Her Grace of Marlborough, who is contributing a series of articles to a trans-Atlantic publication on the position of women. On the question of the moral rights of men and women she says:—"It is, in my opinion, the necessity to adjust herself to man, to be judged by his individual standard, and to conform her whole personality to his way of thinking, that has robbed woman of the power, strength, and influence she could have exerted as a united and independent majority. "Why," she continues, "should women have a standard of right and wrong adjustable to the moral sense of men to whom they may happen to belong by purchase as in earlier days—by marriage as in modern? How can any logical sequence in mind or action be expected of woman under such prevailing conditions?" If a man is taught to regard woman only as conducive to his comfort and pleasure how, the Duchess asks, can she rise to his higher flights? Some ladies hold that the average man has no desire that woman should rise to what the Duchess, ironically I suppose, terms his higher flights. Perhaps they are right. However that may be, I commend to the notice of the suffragettes, who complain of the brutal manner in which their sex is treated by man, two cases disposed of in a London Police Court this week. In one case a charge of obtaining money from the charitably-disposed by means of the most contemptible of all devices known to cadgers—bogus and agonising appeals in the advertisement columns of a newspaper—and in the other, that of pilfering at the Army and Navy Stores, the offending ladies were merely bound over to come up for judgment if called. In one case even the magistrate seems to have consented to the defendant's name being published. Men in similar circumstances would have certainly been made to do time.

OLLA PODRIDA.

With regard to the recent meeting at the New Reform Club, when an Indian Civil Rights Committee as it is called was formed by a number of political busy-bodies, I am informed by one who was present that some of the persons nominated for membership declined the honour. One of those who refused was a well-known ex-Bombay Civilian; the others, I believe, asked to be excused on the ground that they were not sufficiently acquainted with Indian affairs. Such unexpected modesty in such a company deserves to be put on record.

The "Times" this morning publishes the following announcement:—"The King has approved of the admission of officers of the Territorial Force to His Majesty's Convalescent Home for Officers at Osborne." I had not heard that the officers in question were on the sick list, but it is satisfactory to learn that whatever the nature of their illness and whatever its cause may have been they are now convalescent. Perhaps, however, nothing is the matter with them, and that the announcement referred to only comes under the heading of "Things that one would rather have expressed differently." But allowances must be made at this festive season, and Homer nods.

If the fact has not already been mentioned in India—I have not seen it noticed here—the Bombay friends of Mr. or as he should now be called Dr. M. Macmillan, late Principal of Elphinstone College, will be interested to learn that he has received from the University of Birmingham the degree of D. Litt. Dr. Macmillan, as your readers are aware, is English Lecturer at that University—a post he has held since 1905. The P. and O. Company announce that the 'Oceana' leaving London for Bombay on 'October' 6, and the 'Arcadia' sailing on November 3 for the same place, will convey passengers at intermediate rates. Both vessels will call at Marseilles. It is explained that the victualling arrangements will be the same as in the first saloon of the mail steamers, and the accommodation will be divided into two grades, at rates corresponding to the A and B second saloon rates, the resources of these steamers being otherwise equally available for all passengers. The same company give the following interesting particulars as to the Christmas mail to the East and the Antipodes:—"The 'Victoria' which sailed from Tilbury on 20th November conveyed the larger portion of the Christmas mail for India, China and Australia. Having received the Brindisi mails from the express steamer at Port Said, she left the latter port for the East with upwards of 8,000 boxes and bags of mail matter on board, equivalent to a measurement of 650 tons of 50 cubic feet. The 'India' which sailed a fortnight earlier, conveying mails for the same destinations, left Port Said with postal matter equal to 558 tons measurement." It would have added to the interest of the foregoing if the company had told us how much of the total postal matter was consigned to India and how much to Australia.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND, Director of the Geological Survey of India, will proceed Home, on leave, in August next, preparatory to retirement, as he proposes to accept the offer of the Chair of Geology at the Manchester University, vacated by Professor Boyd Dawkins.

AFFORESTATION IN ENGLAND.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Huge Scheme Proposed.

PROBABLE FUTURE INCOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The Report of the Royal Commission recommends the afforestation of nine million acres in the United Kingdom and the financing of the scheme by a loan. The Commissioners estimate that an income of £17,500,000 will be produced after eighty years, and point out that the scheme will provide employment for thousands.

THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

Conference to meet in February.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Mr. Winston Churchill has suggested February 9, as the date for the Conference of the cotton trade representatives with a view to arranging a scheme of conciliation.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

More Rescues.

FURTHER SHOCKS AT MESSINA.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Mansion House Fund, on behalf of the sufferers from the Italian Earthquake, has reached £100,000.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

A boy and two girls were rescued alive from the ruins of Messina yesterday.

LATER.

A telegram from Messina states that the Provincial Council assembled to-day in a ferry boat, off Messina, when the speakers paid touching tributes to the aid given by the whole civilized world.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Earthquake shocks continue at Messina, but, the population is regaining courage and return to normal conditions become more noticeable every day.

EXPLOSION IN JOHANNESBURG.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

A telegram from Johannesburg reports that a Chinaman yesterday ignited a quantity of gelatine in the village of Deep Mine. The explosion killed six coloured miners and injured nine white and fifteen coloured miners.

THE UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELA.

Disputes Referred to The Hague.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

The United States and Venezuela have agreed upon a basis of settlement of existing disputes by reference to the Hague Tribunal.

POSITION IN SOMALILAND.

Outposts to be Strengthened.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Reuter's Agency learns that the forces in Somaliland are being raised to 1,600, to strengthen the posts between the coast and Burao, beyond which place it is not intended to advance.

The object of the step is to prevent surprises, and thus to obviate anything in the nature of an expedition.

GERMAN LINER FIRED ON IN LIBERIA.

Alleged Disregard of Customs Regulations.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Liberian Customs Gunboat "Lark" fired on a German liner, supposed to be disregarding the Customs regulations.

The German Guardship in the Cameroons has sailed for Liberia.

The "Lark" is commanded by a British Naval Reserve Officer.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI'S DISMISSAL.

British and American Representations.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Reuter wires from Peking that, acting on the recommendations of their respective Governments, Sir John Jordan and Mr. Rockhill, the British and American Ministers, have made representations in regard to the dismissal of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

They acted independently of the other Diplomats.

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

Reuter wires from Peking that Sir John Jordan and Mr. Rockhill are satisfied with their reception by Prince Ching who authoritatively assured the Ministers that the dismissal of Yuanshikai did not mean any change in China's policy.

KING'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

England and Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 17.

The programme of King Edward's visit to Berlin does not include the customary review of troops.

The official organ, the "Nord Deutsche" commenting on the visit, says it is confident that it will strengthen friendliness between England and Germany, which has already been evidenced by the co-operation of troops in West Africa.

AMERICAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

Fifty Killed.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Eighteen passengers have been killed and thirty injured, by the wreck of a train running between Denver and Rio Grande, at Glenwood Springs.

LATER.

Later reports state that fifty were killed in the railway disaster at Glenwood Springs. The passenger train collided with a goods train which was shunting in a siding. All the occupants of the Pullman Car were killed.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Anglo-Russian Attitude.

STRONG ACTION PROBABLE.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Fresh steps on the part of Great Britain and Russia are understood to be pending with regard to Persia.

A telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg states that M. Isvolsky will hand to Sir A. Nicholson, probably tomorrow, an exhaustive memorandum, systematically reviewing all the facts concerning Persia, and insisting on the establishment of proper fiscal and financial methods as a "sine qua non" for the Anglo-Russian support of the Shah and Mejlis.

UNCONTESTED BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

Mr. F. Newdigate has been returned unopposed for the Tamworth Division of Warwickshire, in succession to the late Sir P. A. Muntz (Unionist).

NEW FRENCH "DREADNOUGHT."

Launched at Toulon,

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

A French battleship of the "Dreadnought" type, the "Voltaire," of 18,000 tons, was launched successfully at Toulon to-day.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

England Defeated.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

At Rugby football this afternoon, Wales beat England by eight points to nil.

THE REFORMS SCHEME.

The Position of Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The "Statesman" to-day publishes the following special cable, dated London, 16th January:—

At a conference with his Majesty on Sunday, Lord Morley fully discussed the position of the Mahomedan community in the proposed scheme of reforms. It is understood that numerous despatches have been interchanged on the subject between the Viceroy and the India Office and Lord Morley has given the closest attention to the representation of Mr. Amir Ali and Syed Hussain Bilgrami. The portion of the scheme dealing with Mahomedan representation will be re-discussed by the India Council, and the Secretary of State will then telegraphically confer with Lord Minto with a view to the provisional re-draft of proposals contained in his recent despatch.

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING.

Bridesmaids and Bestman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

The bridesmaids at the Viceregal wedding on the 20th instant will be Miss Erle Richards and Miss Shorrock. Captain McNeill of the Royal Scots, the bestman, arrives in Calcutta on Monday with the bridegroom.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

The present which the ladies of Calcutta and Simla are going Lady Violet Elliot is a diamond necklace, an enlarged copy one belonging to her Excellency Coudtess Minto.

THE Committee which the India and Colonial Offices are calling together in London to consider the question of emigration to the Crown Colonies, is expected to take six months over its work.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

ADDRESS PRESENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 16.

His Excellency the Governor received an address from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, at Government House this evening, cordially welcoming His Excellency on his first visit to the Province.

THE ADDRESS.

The address of the Chamber indicates a great advance in recent years in the trade of Karachi, the total value of the imports and exports rising from nine crores of rupees in 1887 to nearly 14 in the drought year of 1897 and to nearly 39 in 1907, the progress of the Port having doubled in the last seven years.

It states that further expansion is assured by the opening up of additional tracts of the hinterland through political influence, by the improvement and multiplication of railway systems and the effective extension of schemes of artificial irrigation, and trusts that the splendid results of the development of such schemes in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces will induce His Excellency's Government to press for the earliest possible commencement of like projects contemplated for Sind, whereby large tracts of arid land on its east and west may be rendered cultivable by a perennial supply of water from the Indus.

The experimental farms, established in Sind and the Punjab some years ago, were welcomed by the mercantile community, and the Chamber regards the work of such farms of the greatest importance. It trusts the present experiments will lead to the improvement and safeguarding of indigenous crops and to additions to existing resources in the form of cultivation on new lands of crops not at present grown.

The address refers, with much satisfaction, to the development of the railway systems upon which the mercantile community depends, but invites especial attention to the protests against the existing arrangement whereby the control of the Rajputana State Railway is continued to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which is interested in forcing traffic by a longer route over its own line to the Presidency capital to the prejudice of the port of Karachi and public interests and to individuals in the districts affected by such an arrangement. Touching upon the metre-gauge railway system terminating at Hyderabad, 100 miles from Karachi, the address urges the extension of that system to Karachi, in order to remedy the great disadvantages resulting to trade from the existing dual system of metre-gauge to Hyderabad and broad-gauge thence to Karachi.

Commenting on the abolition of the Sea Post Office, the Chamber understands that an effort will be made to sort letters at Home for Sind and Northern India, which development is regarded as the first step to the establishment of a direct mail service between Aden and Karachi, a service frequently advocated, to which His Excellency's support is invoked.

Acknowledging the efforts made by the Municipality and Port Trust to provide facilities for advancing the trade demands of Karachi, the Chamber refers to the matter of the location of the local public offices, and presses their grouping, as a matter of urgency, on one site, that of the old jail, which has been removed elsewhere.

The address concludes with an expression of belief that His Excellency will, during his stay at Karachi, study the various needs of the rising city and that in all the problems coming before Government in relation to its improvement and expansion, His Excellency will bear in mind that its development must synchronize with the progress of the departments and administrations and the greatly increased t e volume of trade, which that progress must necessarily create.

A NEW HOSTEL.

Foundation Stone Laid.

On Saturday morning the Governor performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the proposed new hostel for the Sind Madressah-ul-Islam, Karachi, to be known as the "Hussanali House" in honour of the late Khan Bahadur Hussanali Bey Effendi, the practical founder of the institution. A very large gathering of all communities assembled to witness the ceremony.

His Excellency arrived at 10 a. m., entering by Nicoll Road and drawing up under school porch. He was met by the members of the board, the Principal and Vice-Principal, and was shown round the school buildings mosques, etc. He then left the school by the south entrance opposite the Principal's bungalow and inspected Talpur House and the general boarders' room. Before entering the enclosure where he was received by the assembly standing, his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour. The gathering that rose to receive the Governor was a typical one representing perhaps the entire province, as Sind Zamindars came into Karachi in large numbers for the occasion.

On the party being seated, Mr. Young Husband, the Commissioner in Sind and ex-officio President of the Madressah Board, in an eloquent address traced the history of the evolution of the Madressah, which took him back to the year 1884, the period of Mahomedan Indians awakening in the matter of education, when the late Sir Syed Amir Ali visited Sind on his mission in the interests of education. Sir Syed Amir Ali then found an enthusiastic coadjutor in the person of the late K. B. Hussanally Bey Effendi, who travelled the length and bredth of india to raise funds for the establishment of the noble institution which now lay before them. Mr. Younghusband also acknowledged the deep obligations of the Institution to his Highness Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan, Ruler of Khairpur State, and paid a tribute to to other distinguished gentlemen who had worked in the cause of the Madressah, particularly to the memery the late Hon'ble Sardar Mahomed Yakub Khan of Khairpur and for several years Additional Member on the Lgislative Council of Bombay, than whom no one had the interests of the Madressah closer to heart. Speaking as the official head of the province and as a personal friend, he said the late Sardar's lamented death had left a void in the history of the province which had not yet and perhaps could never be replaced. He hoped what he said would not be misconstrued into reflection on other leading Sind Mahomedans. In the person of the Hon'ble Sheikh Sadik Ali had been found an able successor both in official and private life, but the Sardar's charm of personal influence had galvanized into life the aspirations, of the community at large. The Hussanally Hostel was the first of two other similar buildings which were to follow. The one would be built from funds provided by the munificence of his Highness the Mir of Khairpur, and was to be named "Talpur House;" the other it was proposed to name Sardar Hostel in commemoration of the signal services rendered by the late Sardar. He then referred to the excellent manner in which the institution had been served by the first European Principal Mr. Percy Hide of Balliol College, Oxford, and his successor, the present Principal, Mr. Vines. The education of Talpurs, descendants of the late ruling families of the province, was a special feature of the institution and under the fostering care of the Principal, who was also official guardian of the Junior Talpurs. The attitude of the Government towards this numerous and ever-increasing community was meeting with marked success.

The Commissioner then requested his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, thanked the Board for the privilege they afforded him in performing the ceremony. He said the lesson to be drawn from the interesting history sketched by Mr. Younghusband was the solid work that could be done by the central object being placed before any one community as the goal to be reached. The result of the efforts of Sir Amir Ali and his coadjutor, K. B. Hussanally Bey Effendi, was the erection of the institution in which the welfare of the populace of the province was bound up. He learnt from the annual report that the Madressah under the guidance of the Principal was doing excellent work. The number on its rolls this year was over 600, and he noticed with particular pleasure that religious instruction was regularly imparted to all boys. He also noticed that scholars were instructed in first aid, a line of education much needed though neglected in India. It was gratifying to hear of good work done by various gentlemen named by the Commissioner and the hostel would be a fitting memorial to the zeal and energy of the late K. B. Hussanally Bey Effendi and the other that was to follow to the memory of the late Sardar Mahomed Yakub Khan in a few days. His Excellency hoped to thank in person his Highness the Ruler of Khairpur, Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan, for his princely munificence in aid of Mahomedan education in particular and education generally in the province.

His Excellency then performed the ceremony in a careful manner and declared the stone well and truly laid. Before returning to Government House His Excellency inspected the D. J. Sind College, where he was met by the College Board, the Principal, the Vice-Principal and staff and students.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN POONA.

Mahomedan's Hand Shattered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 16.

Last night, about 10-30, a loud report was heard in the Civil Lines. It was discovered that a bomb had exploded on the Connaught Road, near the Aga Khan's bungalow.

A man, who gave his name as Shaik Chotu, was taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where it was found that his hand was shattered. He had numerous wounds on his feet and head, from some of which pieces of cocoanut shell were extracted and his hand had been amputated.

He states that he is out of work, but had formerly been employed in the Arsenal at Kirkee. He declared that he was walking along the road, when, seeing a white parcel, he picked it up and tore off the paper, when he discovered a hard round ball and on knocking it on the road, it suddenly exploded and shattered his hand.

The Police held a "panchnama" this morning, when a hole, six inches deep, was discovered in the centre of the road, also a number of small French nails, a cocoanut shell, etc.

BORDER NEWS.

Inter-Tribal Fight.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

A disturbance, resulting in several casualties, is reported on the North-West Frontier. It appears that a few days ago a detachment of the Kurram Militia at Thabak Post was called out to assist the Treris, who were being attacked by Wazirs on the Kurram border. Five Wazirs were killed and several wounded, and three sepoys of the Militia were killed and a native officer was wounded.

Heavy snow fell on the Lowari during the first week in January. The Chitral Mails were unable to pass for several days.

ACCORDING to the "Church Times," the Bishop of Chester recently took the wrong train while travelling to attend a confirmation service at Seacombe. The congregation had sung hymns for nearly an hour before a telegram arrived explaining the matter.

LIST OF LADY VIOLET ELLIOT'S WEDDING PRESENTS.

Lord Ampthill	Silver Box.
J. Aster, Esqr.	China plates and knives
Mr. and Mrs. D. Aster	Enamel Bandeau.
Lady Ashburton	Two Seals.
Hon. Mrs. Adam	Gold frame.
Sir E. and Lady Bakar	Fan.
Mrs. and Miss Blair	Silver Box.
General and Mrs. Bond	Silver salver.
Hon. Mrs. Brougham	Gold safety pins.
Hon. H. Brougham	Salt cellars.
Lady Alex Beauclerk	China box.
Knights of the Black Heart	Kodak.
T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught	Garnet pendant.
Lady Crichton	Enamel buckle.
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Canard	Frame.
Captain A. G. Bell	Enamel pendant.
Major and Mrs. Cameron	Japanese vase.
Mrs. Cogswell	Lace.
Lady V. Crawley	Silver bottle.
Sir E. and Lady Clouston	Green enamel watch.
Sir Hill Child, Bart.	Silver card box.
Lady Moyra Cavendish	Green clock.
Duke and Duchess of Devonshire	Diamond and pearl necklace.
Lady Emily Digby	Diamond and emerald pendant.
Lady Duff	Kashmir table.
Mrs. Davies	Silver box.
Col. and Lady V. Downay	Silver teapot and jug.
Mr. H. F. Elgee	Hunting crop.
Lord Farquhar	Ruby necklace and pendant.
Dr. and Mrs. Gibson	Book.
Mr. V. Gabriel	Silver salver.
Col. and Mrs. Grant	Lace.
Miss Goold	Two Silver vases.
Sir Hirnam Singh	Kashmir tea set.
Lady Hutton	Seal.
Mrs. Holdsworth Hunt	Silver frame.
Miss Hewett	Sunshade.
Mr. Arthur Hooper	Clock and two candlesticks.
Mrs. Price Jones	Book.
Miss Kitty Jones	Book.
Lord Kitchener's Staff	Three Silver dessert dishes.
Major C. Kaye	Four brooches.
Lady Lonise Loder	Gold purse.
Marquis of Lansdowne	Diamond Tiara
Marchioness of Lansdowne	Diamond and Emerald pendant.
Bishop of Lahore	Kashmir shawl.
Mr. P. Landon	Safety-pins.
Mr. Long	Paper cutter.
Col. and Mrs. Massy	Two Silver vases.
Major and Mrs. Makins	Hunting crop.
Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon	Carpet.
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Myers	Inkstand.
Dowager Duchess of Manchester	Sunshade.
Sir Francis Maclean and Judges of the High Court.	Silver bowl.
The Assistants of the Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy	Silver salt cellars, mustard and pepper pots.
Mrs. Mahon	Book
Duke of Norfolk	Fancy stone bracelet.
Mr. and Mrs. Price	Glass bowl.
Mr. and Mrs Leslie Porter.	Blotter.
Mr. Gilbert Robertson	Silver gilt box.
Mr. and Mrs. Russell	Menu holders.
Sir Herbert Risley	Nook.
Lord Revelstoke	Diamond and enamel brooch.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott	Salt cellars.
Miss Smith	Picture.
Miss Dunlop Smith	Two books.
Miss Sorabji	Necklace.
Lord and Lady Mount Stephen	Pink enamel and diamond collar.
Mrs. Stewart	Tea caddy.
General and Mrs. Sclater	Fan.
Mr. and Mrs. Scott	Box.
Mrs. Townsend	Buckle.
Mrs. Trotter	Book.
Lady Wantage	Enamel pendant.
Lady Maud Warrender	Amethyst bell push.
Miss H. Wolff	Book.
Miss L. Watson	Two small silver dishes.

A very beautiful trousseau has been prepared for Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto, who is to be married on Wednesday next to Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, second son of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The bridal gown itself is a harmony in white and silver, the full court train being adorned with a mass of beautiful embroideries in raised silver tissue, worked on a cloth of silver ground. Here and there the design is broken with a lattice work of silver tissue, outlined with fine embroideries in crystal and silver bugles, while in the centre, and again at the sides, there are many detached clusters of raised silver roses. The train is suspended from the shoulders by narrow straps of silver embroidered ribbon, glittering with crystal bugles, through which the arms are passed, while in centre, at the top, the train divides for a little distance, like the petals of a flower, and leaves visible the back of the dress beneath.

The gown itself is carried out in white satin charmeuse, designed with the utmost simplicity, and opening down the centre of the front to show a graduated panel of the same beautiful silver and crystal embroidery as that which adorns the train. This panel is narrow at the waist, but widens out a little as it nears the hem. The upper part of the corsage is draped with fichu folds held in place by silver cabochons, and filled in with a dainty chemisette of tucked net, trimmed with very fine Brussels lace. The sleeves, which come only to the elbow, are covered entirely with silver embroidery, and finished with soft draperies of white chiffon. With this gown the bride will wear a tulle veil long enough to cover her gown entirely, and bordered with the finest Brussels lace.

The dresses for the bridesmaids are of pale roseleaf pink chiffon over satin, draped with long tunics of pale pink net, and bordered throughout with very fine chainstitch embroideries, worked in soft pink sole vegetale. The tunic draperies are finished with long points weighted with pink silk tassels, while the bodies are cut with deep V-shaped openings, back and front, filled in with finely tucked net. With these charming frocks the bridesmaids will wear large hats of black crinoline encircled by pale pink ostrich feathers, and finished in front with clusters of pink and white camellia blossoms and buds, surrounded by glossy green foliage.

The bride's travelling dress is of soft white ninon, trimmed down the centre of the front with many groups of fine tucks, running horizontally and arranged alternately with bands of embroidered lace insertion. The tucks and insertions are arranged to form a panel, bordered on either side with lace. This dainty gown is made up over soft silk in a very pale shade of shell-pink, and finished at the waist with an Empire sash of palest mauve satin ribbon caught up with a chou in front, and drawn high at the back, where it is finished with long floating ends. The close-fitting sleeves consist of alternate tucks and bands of embroidered lace insertion, and the bodice is filled in with a tucked net chemisette worked with tiny flowers in narrow satin ribbon carried out in pale shades of pink and mauve.

With this gown the bride will wear a lovely coat of pale blue satin, lined with the same delicate tone of mauve as that chosen for the sash of the going-away gown and turned back with revers of mauve satin covered with filet lace, embroidered in pale gold and aluminium. Her hat is to be arranged to correspond and trimmed with sprays of palest mauve wistaria.

A charming evening frock for the bride is of pale pink chiffon with silver embroideries, trimmed with knots and ends of palest blue ribbon, finished with silver tassels. Empire wreaths of leaves worked in silk ribbon in soft shades of pink and blue also adorn the front of the corsage.

A tea-gown shows also the same harmony of palest blue and pink, two colours which are evidently favourites of the bride. This tea-gown is arranged with an Empire coat of pale pink satin mousseline worn over a petticoat of palest blue, veiled with ivory white ninon, and trimmed with lace insertion.

All the gowns described were especially designed and made for Lady Violet Elliot by Reville and Rossiter, of Hanover Square, who also supplied numbers of tailor-made costumes for the same trousseau, evening cloaks, lingerie, tea-gowns, and morning wrappers, and some handsome furs. The same modistes also made the gowns which will be worn at the ceremony by Lady Minto and Lady Lansdowne.

Lady Minto's gown is of silver gray soft satin charmeuse with beautiful embroideries worked in many shades of gray, relieved here and there with a touch of palest blue. The draped skirt opens on the left side near the hem to show a panel of this beautiful embroidery. The bodice is finished with a chemisette and sleeves of very fine cream lace.

Lady Lansdowne will wear at the ceremony a beautiful dress of mauve cachemire de soie, exquisitely embroidered in shades of mauve, gray and silver. The upper part of the bodice and the long, close-fitting sleeves are of tucked mauve net, arranged over insertion bands of silver lace.

EUROPEAN FIRES ON INDIANS.

Result of an Altercation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 16.

It is reported that on the 4th instant, at Yenangyung, a Mr. Strange, employed as Field Manager of the Nansing and Company's oil business; fired three shots successively with a revolver at three natives of India owing, it is alleged, to an altercation with the men.

One man is believed to have been seriously injured, another miraculously escaped owing to the bullet hitting him on a silver medal which he was wearing on his beast at the time, and the third man was slightly injured in the arm. Mr. Strange is under arrest.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BRABAZON.

A Popular Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 16.

News has just reached Rangoon of the sudden death of Captain Brabazon, at Hmawbi.

The deceased, before the Boer War broke out, held a commission in the New South Wales Force. This he resigned to become a trooper in the Australian Contingent, which went to South Africa at the beginning of the campaign, in which he served with distinction, gaining the King's and Queen's medals with seven bars. He was a Major in the Port Defence Volunteers, and is to be buried tomorrow evening with military honours.

The deceased was one of the best shots in the Provinces and was very popular.

DEATH OF SOFI MULLAH.

Fakirabad re-named "Sofiabad."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 16.

Sofi Mullah, whose death at Fakirabad has just been reported, was an old man, but was in full possession of his faculties, and his activity on the Anglo-Afghan border last spring caused most of the trouble which took place in the Khyber region.

According to native reports, he was very wealthy, being the possessor not only of much hard cash, but of large flocks and heerds. He held 250 acres of land in Ningrahar, and more important still, he had about 100 breech-loading rifles. It is stated that he was instrumental in bringing about the sale of 600 rifles to the Mohmands last year which have not yet been paid for.

News of his death was sent at once to Kabul and the Amir directed that Fakirabad should be re-named "Sofiabad." The post of Mullah devolves upon the Sofi's eldest son, Abdul Ahad.

AFGHAN TRADERS IN ARMS.

Exemption from Customs Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 16.

Afghan traders who are engaged in the arms traffic have recently petitioned the Amir regarding exactions of certain officials. Under orders from Kabul, all rifles and ammunition were to be exempted from Customs duty and transit dues, but in certain instances these have been levied in spite of traders' protests.

Further orders have been issued re-affirming those originally published, and a general sale of arms is apparently to be encouraged everywhere in Afghanistan.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15

The Coroner's inquest on the death of Mr. L. C. Taylor, Assistant, Alliance Jute Mills, Serampore, has found that death was due to shock and hemorrhage from fracture of the thigh, caused by deceased being run over by a tram-car.

"TOLSTOY AS A FORCE."

Two Distinct Tolstoys.

THE recent Tolstoy celebration produced the usual crop of appreciative literature in the great English reviews. Articles of that kind are a feature of modern journalism, evidencing a tendency which is daily becoming more pronounced, and on the whole, perhaps undesirable. It is a form, though not a legitimate form of the disease too common to biographers, and named long ago once and for all by Macaulay, Lucs, Boswellians. But while the genuine malady has its root in generous reverence, this species may be ascribed to a more ignoble cause. It appears to resemble the interested pride of a Barnum. No sooner does a continental writer make his mark than one or two reputed journalists, or literary critics, appropriate and exploit him. He becomes from that time forward their principal stock-in-trade, the leading attraction of their exhibition. They take him in hand, much as impressarions take in hand a Prima Donna. Posing as interpreters, they really tend to become rather tiresome showmen. And the casual reader feels uneasily, that they exaggerate the quality of the goods to enhance the value of their own part as purveyors. Whether Tolstoy, Balzac, Flammarion, Dostoieffsky, Announzio, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, or in our own country Browning, Wordsworth, or Mark Rutherford, a few Penmen, crystallizing into groups of recognized expounders, gather about each, and dedicate themselves, much as in this country chelas to their gurus, to glorifying. I had almost said advertising, their chosen master. Criticism so engendered, must soon cease to be criticism at all. It is not to be expected that an enthusiast who lives, not only for but by his subject, will preserve a nicely balanced mind, a coldly impartial judgment. As at a country fair each beats the big drum and blows the tin trumpet in front of his own booth, with a "Walk up, walk up ladies and gentlemen, this believe me is the great Pan-Jandrum himself, all the others are poor unworthy imitations and shams.

Our literature to-day is surfeited with these efforts growing, under the stress of competition in hyperbole. Reading turn and turn about the effusions of one specialist after another, the reader falls into a bewildered stupor of admiring doubt. Which of all the galaxy, shall be selected to make the god of his literary idolatry! In the markets of "Vanity Fair" every quack proclaims with lungs of brass, the superior efficacy of his patent specific; as you listen to him, you are momentarily convinced, that his nostrum and his alone, is the universal panacea. And the experts of latter-day journalism, like the proprietors of patent medicines and for much the same solid reasons, outvie each other in dinning the incomparable merits of his private pill, into your credulous ears. You may take it or not but you can hardly leave the market place without carrying away echoes of the adulatory paeans you have heard to its credit. During the Tolstoy celebration last year, assuredly

THE PRIZE FILL,

the pill of the hour, was Tolstoy. Many circumstances contributed to encourage the hawkers of his merits. Almost alone among writers of the first rank he enjoys a green and vigorous old age. He was combative, and prolific as ever. True, he has reserted his proper medium; he has laid aside his wand, and now wields a clumsy rod; but he is there still audible, emphatic, resting on a great reputation, making that the basis of new and rather pitiable attempts to reform the world, and give it a new Religion. But the figure of the old Russian, who defied the terrible repressive forces of Russian environment, who for many years held the ear of Europe, still energetically spluttering in retirement and honoured senility, a rallying point and focus for masses of floating half peptonized Religious emotionalism, chiefly American, remains, in some lights romantic to his own disciplary gang vastly inspiring, beyond doubt vividly alive. Allowances may therefore fairly and kindly be made for an exuberant gush, and an almost painfully reckless use of the butter ladle. The panegyries soared on well sustained superlatives. The gaping public, too like the proverbial sheep ready to follow any accredited bell whether, whithersoever he would lead, learnt for the hundredth time, that Tolstoy was the greatest force in modern literature. The greatest psychologist, (excepting perhaps Balzac for whom and for whose proprietors, guild etiquette required some concession) the profoundest thinker, the most daring metaphysician of the nineteenth century. The sheep, of whom probably not one in a hundred has even turned a page of Tolstoy, go bleating away to the tea-tables of Peckham and Tooting, and repeat glibly with conviction, all that the shepherd has taught. In the literary circles of the suburbs, a Tolstoy wave lifts its crest; and the flowers of adjacent board schools, pose to soulful young blue stockings as readers of hidden meanings, probers of fathomless depths of a mighty intellect, the oracles of an esoteric Tolstoyism. For the reasons given, principally for this reason, that to-day, we English, are

GIVEN OVER BOUND HAND AND FOOT TO "SPECIALISM."

As a consequence whereof are naturally diffident and indisposed to strike out any independent line of thought for ourselves, the shibboleths of these numerous cults, pass almost unchallenged. No one should know the mysterious virtues of his pill so well as the inventor. If the leaders of the Tolstoy cult declare that he is the greatest this and the greatest that, let us be humbly thankful, and bow reverent heads at the shrine, or pass it by altogether. There are many Divinities, if we do not care for Tolstoy, the greatest psychologist of his times, we may burn incense to Bernard Shaw, the greatest dramatist of England or George Roby her greatest comedian. All this is matter of taste. But those who, greatly daring, would enlist under the banners of Tolstoy, must take the shilling and learn the goose step and the ordered discipline of the select squad. What conceivable use for interpreters, what profit for enterprising patentees, if unlicensed impatient enquriers are to rush by and ask their own questions form their own opinions face to face. Myself naturally insubordinate and habitually intolerent of "authority" merely as "authority" whether papal in religion or in letters the effect of the advertisements and testimonials with which our great Reviews were crammed, was to send me straigh to the fountain head. I must test the pannoea, the pill or pills for myself "fiat experimentum in corpore vili," Thus far the object of the talented composers of this kind of literature was gained and they are to be complimented if they desire to be on the adequacy with which they have beaten the big drum. Like thousands and thousands of others to whom through such a medium, Tolstoy has probably been a household word for a generation, I had made no critical study of his work Fragments which I had met, had not attracted me and but for the revival of interest in Tolstoyism excited by the recent celebration, I should have gone to my grave accepeing him on the faith of his managers as the greatest psychologist the profoundest thinker, the greatest force, and so forth of his century. With some time to spare it seemed to me a pity even laying me open to just reproach for intellectual indolence and slovenliness to take so much on trust. All these treasures of thought, and deep insight, lay ready to my hand, procurable in huge masses, at relatively moderate cost; was I not to enter the Be-Jewelled Halls, and make my-

self free of the splendid feast? But before trying to savour for oneself the high qualities ascribed to Tolstoy's finest work, it is well to remember that

THERE ARE TWO DISTINCT TOLSTOYS.

For the last ten years' Tolstoy has wholly abandoned the work which brought him fame, and has devoted himself to the invention and perfecting of what he no doubt quite honestly believes, to be a New Religion. In this character, the inspired revealer, and prophet, almost all serious and competent critics agree, that he is negligible. His moral writings, his pet Evangels, rarely rise above the level of Sunday school tracts. Most of this is what the unsympathetic meeting it for the first time unvouched by a great name, would unhesitatingly and rightly label, slush. Yet so potent is reputation backed too by a senile dogmatism, and weighted by a sort of fierce personal fanaticism, that the Religion of Tolstoy, has become popular, almost fashionable, and has a large, moneyed following, across the Atlantic. I have no time to examine it critically here; it needs only be definitely kept apart from Tolstoy's other, real literary work. The curious will however find, that put as shortly as may be, the Religion of Tolstoy is a diluted and not improved Christianity. The basic principle is this. Where Tolstoy agrees with Christ; Christ is right but in many points, Tolstoy does not entirely agree with Christ, and where differences arise, Tolstoy is right and Christ, is wrong. That, in a nutshell is

THE RELIGION OF TOLSTOY.

There is nothing in the least new in it; there is not a spark of originality: its merit, if it has one, is that it is a modern gloss designed to adapt the plain teachings of Christ, to the problems of modern society. It is not a very good gloss, and the wonder is, that there should be so many who really do or persuade themselves that they do find in this poor stuff new comfort, a new light upon the path. When a writer of fiction is declared to be the greatest psychologist of his age, it may be presumed that the field of comparison is limited to the rival writers of fiction. It is not easy to define the exact boundaries of psychology; but it is easy to plumb the depths of Tolstoy's psychology as displayed in his creations. On this ground, upon these materials the challenge is thrown down. While studying Tolstoy closely, with special reference to his great psychological contribution to modern fiction, the reader must keep himself nervously alert to perceive and appreciate, that signal profundity of thought, that mysterious quality, which has made Tolstoy the greatest force in modern literature upon which all his expert interpreters lay so much stress. Keeping these main objects clearly in view, I chose, on the advice of the Tolstoy professors, three of his most characteristic works. Ordinary modern life, is not long enough (unless you are so happily situated that you can, and so oddly constituted that you wish to devote all your waking hours from infancy to the grave to this single occupation) to allow of an exhaustive and intelligently critical perusal of Tolstoy's writings. In the days of the patriarchs when the span of life was so extended, that one might hope for half a century at least, of leisure, I can believe that Tolstoy would have made agreeable light reading and been in great demand at all Noachian booktalls. But few can now hope to assimilate more than a fraction of his mammoth novels. And unless all other literature were suddenly annihilated, few I think would care to try. Whether the quality of Tolstoy's work is as superlatively great as it is said to be, there can be

NO DENYING THE GREATNESS OF THE QUANTITY.

A book, like "War and Peace" for example, which is in name a novel, must hold, by avoirdupois and cubic measurement as much matter as a dozen ordinary novels. The large liberality with which Tolstoy scatters his pearls, is almost the first thing that strikes and dismays the sincere student. Still, if we are ever to know this teacher, if ever we are to gauge this force for ourselves, we must make a plunge somewhere, into the vast oceans in which like the old Leviathan, it takes its mighty pastime.

The three works on which my criticism rests, are "The Cossacks," "Anna Karenina," "War and Peace." Representing as they do definite stages of Tolstoy's artistic evolution, they should yield ample material for a critical appreciation of their

AUTHOR'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

I have omitted, what probably most people would at once say was pre-eminently the profoundest of all Tolstoy's psychological work, "The Kreutzer Sonata," partly because, during the time at my disposal, I had not the book by me: partly because while its psychology proper, centering on the close connection between artistic, especially musical exaltations, and the dangerous evocation of the subliminal consciousness has long been familiar to all psychologists, the whole theme and treatment is intensely disagreeable; lastly because I felt that if one could not get the heart and marrow of the writer in three such typical books as I had chosen, there was probably little heart and marrow worth hunting further for. Judged then by such books as "The Cossacks," "Anna Karenina," "War and Peace," do they sustain Tolstoy's claim to be a great thinker, a great psychologist, a great literary force? Or, if not, what light do they throw upon the secret of his undoubted power and popularity? One answer can be given shortly and finally. In the best and truest sense,

TOLSTOY IS NOT A PROFOUND THINKER.

You may search in vain through these pages, numerous enough to warrant high expectations, for anything like really profound and informing thought. Perhaps literary critics, whose business lies with literature, in the popular sense, have standards of their own; perhaps, relatively to other novelists, Tolstoy is profound; but no one who values thought for itself, apart from its introduction by way of seasoning, to fictional literature, and the novelist's art, would find anything in these volumes, which in the realm of high and deep thought, measured by its standards, is in the least illuminating, even suggestive, anything which rises much above the level of ordinary commonplace. What precisely is meant by being a great literary force may be questionable. If the claim goes further than alleging that a writer has a great public, exercises a correspondingly wide influence, calls forth imitators and indiscriminating admirers; one would pause to enquire in what way is the operation of this force discernible? Is it for good, or for evil? And where do you lay your finger on its effects, able with certainty to say this is Tolstoy's work? To the limited extent just indicated, we may at once admit that Tolstoy is a great, possibly the greatest, modern literary force. But in a less degree, measured simply by the taste of the reading public, so is Le Queux, so is Guy Boothby, or Marie Corelli. What body of new opinion owes its existence to Tolstoy? That seems to be the cardinal question. How has he influenced conduct on a large scale? In "War and Peace," at any rate, we can detect the philosophic purpose of the unwieldy work. Disentangled from half a million irrelevancies and as many inconsistencies, Tolstoy toils and sweats, clumsily, dully, almost stupidly to enforce Determinism. As far as the book deals with War, the great Napoleonic War, ending with the retreat from Moscow, its set, avowed purpose, is to prove that nothing could possibly have fallen out differently. It is Determinism, in the crudest, most unattractive form, and it is badly thought out, and badly reasoned. Determinism at that. Not a new idea, on the contrary as old as the hills, but new maybe to the masses of fiction reading Russians, possibly also to the English interpreters, who, in spite of the innumerable, glaring artistic faults and blemishes of the book, devoutly insist upon its epoch-making character, both for its "psychology" and its profoundly historico-philosophic insight. But neither in the "Cossacks" nor in "Anna Karenina," is there

THE LEAST TRACE OF ANY THOUGHT,

even as little truly profound, as the insistance upon a purely deterministic basis for the study and writing of history. A man's right to be acclaimed a profound thinker, can only be tested and adjudicated, when he steps into the arena of philosophy. The moralizings and reflections with which Tolstoy's novels are surcharged cannot be seriously judged by profound thinkers at the bar of thought; they are too disconnected, too discursive, altogether too emotional Marie Corelli-ish. But if anyone felt any doubts about Tolstoy's right to rank with creative thinkers, he need only turn to Tolstoy, the Religious Reformer, to be satisfied, that divorced from his true medium, that of the character analyst, and portrait painter, he is as shallow as he is audacious and dogmatic. Ceasing for a while to generalize, it may be interesting to extract from these books all they have to tell us of the special qualities, and excellences of their writer. In this way, even should it appear that the enthusiasm of his avowed disciples has led them into exaggerations, we may obtain some idea of Tolstoy's real merits—extraordinary—solid merits, though not quite of the commonly-accepted kind.

B.

(To be continued.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 1, (PARIS, JAN. 2.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Christmas.—The holidays were celebrated in dry weather, though, as will be seen, a cold and stormy time has followed. The Christmas pantomimes, most of which began on Boxing Day, include "Dick Whittington" at Drury Lane, "Robinson Crusoe" at the Crystal Palace, "Cinderella" at the Adelphi and Hengler's Circus, and "Little Red Riding Hood" at the Lyceum. "Peter Pan" has been revived at the Duke of York's.

A Norfolk Apparition.—The acting vicar of East Rudham reports an apparition of the vicar at a time when that gentleman was suffering from a railway accident in Algeria.

Ireland.—Mr. Redmond says that the Land Bill is a great triumph for the Irish party, and he has every hope that it will become law.—The Gaelic League's demand for the compulsory teaching of Irish in the new University is causing much discussion.

Labour.—The Departmental Committee on the working of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons has issued its report. The Committee does not recommend that Government contracts should be restricted to what are techically known as "fair" houses.

London Pauperism.—The total pauperism of the metropolis is the highest for 38 years. On December 12th the rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 27·2.—The income of 707 charities with headquarters in London is reported as £7,742,916.—A special article is published this week on the London police.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Saving Bank, said that thrift was the surest foundation of empire, and no great empire could long exist that disregarded it.

Marriages.—Lieut. Rushton, R.N., and Miss V. E. Barr; Lieut. Osborne, R.N., and Miss Sharpe; Lieut. Fullerton, R.N., and Miss Fisher, daughter of the First Sea Lord; Lieut. H. L. Boyle, R.N., and Miss Trotter; Mr. H Gough and Miss O'Brien; Mr. G. L. N. Hope and Miss H. Riddell; Mr. Chance, M.P., and Miss Lawson, daughter of the late Sir W. Lawson.

Music.—The Society of Musicians opened its conference on Tuesday, Sir Frederick Bridge presiding.

Old-Age Pensions.—The Government pension scheme is inaugurated to-day. Some hard cases under the law as it stands are described.

Postal.—The London General Post Office last week handled about 70,000,000 letters, cards, and newspapers, and 2,295,321, parcels.—The parcel-post rate to the United States has been increased.

Royal Institution.—Professor Stirling, of Manchester, is giving the Christmas lectures for juveniles at the Royal Institution. His subject is "The Wheel of Life."

Sikh Celebration.—A meeting of Indians was held on Tuesday in London to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Shri Guru Govind Singh.

The House of Lords.—Dr. R. F. Horton suggests that in future the Upper House should be regularly elected by the citizens now voting only for a House of Commons.

Wills.—Lord Blythswool's estate is valued at £776,271; Mr. H. Chapman's, £187,464; Mr. H. Boden's, £250,975; Mr. L. Gueret's, £414,453; Mr. R Howard's £206,873; and Mr. T. Shute's £129,424.

Wintry Weather.—Railway and road traffic was disorganized on Monday and Tuesday by snowstorms, and in the north several trains were "snowed up." The "maximum" temperature in London on Tuesday was 23·7. The severe frost continued on Wednesday and in London a dense fog prevailed. Skating was general where the ice was not covered with snow. The price of coal has again been raised, and is now 31s. per ton for the best quality.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Victorian elections have increased the Labour party, and weakened Sir T. Bent's personal following.

Canada.—Our Ottawa correspondent cites evidence of returning prosperity.—Canada has accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to join in a movement for the preservation of America's natural resources.—It is again denied that Lord Strathcona intends to retire from the High Commissionership in London.

South Africa.—In Swaziland, 2,421 square miles have been allotted solely for native use.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—Our New York correspondent learns that there is a likelihood that the new Tariff Bill will, on the whole, be a fair and just measure.

Tuberculosis.—A plan for the eradication of tuberculosis from the city of New York has been formulated by a prominent physician.

"Graft" Charges.—The Pittsburg Municipal scandal appears to be very serious.—At San Francisco, Ruef has been sent to prison for 14 years.

Mark Twain has formed himself and his family into a company for the preservation of his copyrights.

FOREIGN.

France.—President Fallieres was assaulted by a Nationalist waiter on Christmas Day.

Germany.—Hottentots have raided some cattle posts in South-West Africa and murdered two Europeans.—Interesting reports come from the Luderitz Bay diamond field.

Italy.—A severe earthquake on Monday morning desolated Calabria and Sicily. Most of the coast town on both sides of the Strait of Messina have been wholly or partially destroyed. Messina and Reggio are in ruins, and the shape of the coast line has been altered. About 100,000 people are believed to have been killed in Messina alone.

Persia.—The Court party are endeavouring to cover their retreat by creating disturbances.—It is stated that Anglo-Russian pressure to compel the Shah to adopt reforms will now be applied.—The Crown jewels are said to have been pawned for a loan of £12,000.

Portugal.—Senhor Henriques, late Minister of Justice, has formed a Coalition Cabinet.—Our correspondent calls attention to the great increase of German trade with Portugal.

The Near East.—On Friday, in the Duma, the Foreign Minister, in a long speech on foreign relations, laid stress on the value of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and replied to the arguments in favour of a simple protest against the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The speech has been generally well received abroad.—The newly-elected President of the Turkish Parliament, Admiral Riza, was received on Sunday by the Sultan, who gave assurances of his unalterable resolve to respect the Constitution.—An Imperial "Irade" approves the engagement of Rear-Admiral Gamble, of the British Navy, for two years at £3,000 per annum, to superintend the reorganization of the Turkish Navy.—The Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem has been dethroned.

Venezuela.—Fighting has taken place between supporters of ex-President Castro and the crew of a gunboat who support the new President.—General Gomez has made friendly overtures to the United States.

Weather.—Severe cold and heavy snowstorms have been experienced in France, Germany, and other parts of the Continent, even including Spain.

SPORT.

Boxing.—Jack Johnson, the American negro, beat T. Burns in a match for the heavy-weight championship of the world, at Sydney.

Cricket.—The Australian State Cricket teams disapprove of the terms offered by the Board of Control for the distribution of the profits of the forthcoming English tour.

Football.—The Australian Rugby team has been beaten by Swansea and Cardiff.

Running.—Several Marathon road races are reported. At Johannesburg, Mr. R. T. E. Walker has created two world's records at 100 and 120 yards.

Obituary.—Archdeacon Seymour; Capt. Newburgh-Stewart, R. N.; Surg-Gen. Tuson; Col. J. B. Cochrane; Lieut.-Col. E. Neville; Capt. J. H. Baldwin; Mr. W. N. Fawcett, architect; Mrs. Sutherland, dramatist; Mr. Claus Spreckels; and Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee.—"Times."

A BLIZZARD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Snow, Frost, and Fog.

The polar current of air which began to flow out from Scandinavia on Sunday, Dec. 27, was not long in reaching these islands, and wintry weather of a most pronounced character now prevails over practically the whole of Western, Northern, and Central Europe. On Sunday night the sheltered thermometer in many parts of Great Britain fell at least ten degrees below the freezing point, and at Oxford it sank to a minimum of nineteen degrees. In London (at Westminster) the thermometer in the screen did not get below twenty-six degrees, but on the surface of the ground it went to twenty-one degrees. At Oxford the ground temperature was twelve degrees, while at Hampstead it is reported to have fallen to eight degrees, showing, therefore, twenty-four degrees of frost.

A blizzard descended on the country on Dec. 29. Reports from all parts of Great Britain, even the southern counties, tell much the same story of heavy falls of powdery, blinding snow, drifting before a keen wind and interfering seriously with business and pleasure, and all forms of locomotion. Particulars are to hand of trains "held up" for long periods; some passengers were happy to be imprisoned with restaurant cars, and fared not badly, but others were less fortunate, and endured hunger and cold. From some of the industrial centres come tales of thousands of workers who were compelled to spend the day in idleness because they could not reach their work. In the great ports the storm seriously interfered with traffic, and the Navy, which boasts that it is "always on active service," was compelled to rest. No such weather has been experienced on the Mersey for thirty years.

Scotland suffered more than the rest of the country. North of the Tweed the blizzard reigned with great severity. Railway traffic was completely disorganised in many parts, and the shepherds were out all night on the Lammermoor hills trying to locate their flocks, buried in six feet of snow.

London was a veritable "White City," with few attractions, except the unusual silence. As snow fell all day little could be done effectually to clear the streets. In the course of the afternoon, however, a campaign was organised by the various authorities with a view to cleaning thoroughfares. The snow came as a blessing to the unemployed, and work was found for many thousand casual labourers. In the City of Westminster the services of 800 unemployed were retained by the Corporation to deal with 100 miles of streets within its area, while the Borough of Holborn found work for 600, and so on throughout the area of Greater London, everywhere the opportunity was seized to place shovels in the hands of workers who for weeks, and even months past, have been without occupation.

Londoners realised that they have of late years gained four blessings—motor-cabs, motor-buses, tubes, and electric trams. In such weather horses are almost helpless; they can make little headway, and late in the day many horse-buses were withdrawn. But mechanical traction triumphed, and tens of thousands of passengers blessed those who were responsible for modernising London's traction. Even the London County Council was remembered with gratitude, as the electric cars, crowded though they were, conveyed City people homeward. The taxi-cabs, of course, did well, but whether the drivers reaped the rich harvest suggested by some people is another matter.

A very hard frost continued over Great Britain on Dec. 30, stopping outdoor work. At Buxton during the previous night the screened thermometer fell to four degrees above zero, only one degree higher than in Berlin. On the ground at the same place the thermometer fell to within one degree of zero, and at Southport of five degrees. After great exertions to clear the snowdrifts, the Scottish railway systems resumed for the most part something like normal working.

The Scottish express was dug out near Drümlithie at seven o'clock on the morning of Dec. 30, after being embedded for twenty-eight hours in the snow, and the passengers were released from their uncomfortable position. A special train with seventy workmen reached the imprisoned train at midnight, and commenced work at once. The food supplies of the passengers were running out when they were rescued. When the train passed through Laurence Kirk at mid-day en route for London it presented an extra-ordinary appearance, the footboards and roofs of the carriages being covered a foot deep with snow. The forty pasengers in the train, including three ladies, were in a sorry plight after their enforced imprisonment. Many of them were suffering from severe colds. A telegram from Stranraer states that a wreath of snow twenty feet deep has formed at Castle Kennedy, on the main line to London. The local train which left Stranraer for Newton-Stewart on Monday night, Dec. 28, is completely covered, with the exception of the funnel of the engine, in a drift near Kirkcowan, and the Glasgow train is still embedded between Barhill and Glenwhilly. Provisions reached the passengers on the afternoon of Dec. 29.

Severe cold and heavy snowstorms have been experienced in France, Germany, and Spain. In Russia the thermometer is rising, and the barometer falling.

Last night the usual crowd gathered in St. Paul's Churchyard to give the customary cheers in honour of the New Year. Early in the evening the vans of the City Corporation had removed the last heaps of dirty snow which would have given a welcome opportunity to many of the crowd to indulge in horseplay and the formidable iron railings which prevent the maffickers from carrying on their jubilations on the very steps of the Cathedral had been placed in position long before.

There has been another change in the weather. Early yesterday morning the wind veered round to south-west, and a thaw set in over the whole country, which continued throughout the day. Several skating fixtures had to be abandened.

In its weather article this morning, however, the "Times" states:—A passenger train is still snowed up on the Girvan line, near Barrhill, while the Portpatrick line is still blocked by immense wreaths. The main line to London via Dumfries and Carlisle is now open, and the service to Ireland by the Larne and Stranraer route, which was transferred to Ayr on Wednesday, will be resumed to-day. The severe weather in North-east Yorks has resulted in a complete disorganisation of railway traffiic between Malton and Scarborough. Yesterday morning's early mail left Malton at the appointed time, but on reaching Steamer the train ran into a snow drift and was unable to move either forward or backward. The seven o'clock train from Scarborough to Malton had a similar experience. The body of James Cunningham, a postman, who had been missing since Monday, when he started on his round between Ballantrae and Glenapp, was found yesterday in a snowdrift near Killingtrigan. He was about twenty-six years of age, and a noted athlete. Two deaths have occurred at Sunderland from the intense cold. After exhaustive work, railway, telegraphic, and telephonic communications in the Isle of Man were practically restored yesterday, but, despite the great rise in the temperature, the snowdrifts are still deep in cuttings and on the highlands.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

TOWNS & VILLAGES WRECKED.

MESSINA DEVASTATED.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

JANUARY 1.

Sadly overclouded are the closing days of the year by tidings of a disastrous earthquake in Calabria, that classic region of earth-shocks. The area affected includes besides the peninsula of South-West Italy and the opposite shore of Sicily with its interesting and prosperous port of Messina. This area lies somewhat to the south-west of the latest seismic disturbance. The whole of the western side of Southern Italy and Sicily from Naples to Catania is exposed to severe earth-movements. A line of weakness on the earth's crust lies between these points, with the volcano of Vesuvius at one end of it and Etna at the other. The first really scientific exploration of an earthquake was within this region; it was that undertaken by Mr. Robert Mallet, of the great Neapolitan shock of Dec. 16, 1857. That earthquake was considered to be the third greatest that had ever been recorded in Europe. It disturbed an area of 75,000 square miles, including some of the country comprised in the present disaster and caused a loss of 9,589 lives out of a population of 207,000.

Messina, with its 90,000 inhabitants, is probably the most populous town within the shaken territory. It is well known to many English tourists. Its harbour, protected by a fine mole, is one of the best in the world. It possesses some fine buildings, and is surrounded by picturesque mountain scenery. Unfortunately it lies on the line where the secondary and territory geological formations meet, a boundary on which the earthquakes occurring between Vesuvius and Etna have usually been most violent.

Messina, Dec 29.

The earthquake, which was of terrific violence, has practically destroyed the town of Messina. Many people have been killed and injured.

Owing to the destruction of the telegraph wires and the difficulty of communications, full details of the disaster have not yet been obtained.

Rome, Dec 28.

The Ministry of Marine has received the following despatch from the torpedo-"boat Spica," dated Marine di Nicotera (Calabria), 5-25 p.m.:

Messina devastated by earthquake. Many killed; hundreds injured. A great number of houses have been destroyed. Send urgently all possible help, as local means are inadequate. Commander Passino has been killed under crumbling debris.

The Government has despatched men-of-war, with medical aid and provisions, to Messina.

Communications with Sicily are interrupted, and it is impossible at present to obtain further details.

DAMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

MILAN, Dec. 28.

Southern Italy, which has so frequently been devastated by earthquake, was visited again this morning by a seismic disturbance, which caused heavy loss of life, and serious damage in several towns of Calabria and Sicily as well. Detailed news is so far lacking, as the telegraph and telephone wires have been destroyed. From the meagre reports which have at present arrived, it is, however, clear that between half-past five and six o'clock shocks of enormous violence were felt in the provinces of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio di Calabria, and Catania.

At Catanzaro a panic was caused by an undulator shock, followed almost immediately by two more terrestrial upheavals. The terrified population, aroused from sleep, poured into the streets, most of them, only half-clothed. A cold rain was falling at the time Anxious to send news to their relatives, and to get information, the crowd invaded the telegraph office and troops had to be summoned to restore order.

The prisoners in the gaol became almost mad with panic, and began smashing all the doors and windows. Carabineers, who were hastily called to the scene, managed to quell the disturbance.

So far there seems to have been no loss of life at Cantanzaro, and the damage to buildings is reported to have been slight.

More alarming, however, is the news from Stefanaconi, near Monteleon, where a number of houses were wrecked three people were killed, and sixty injured. At San Gregario d'Ippone many people were killed and injured by falling roofs and walls.

A considerable amount of damage was done also at Mileto, Majerato, Joladi, San Vito, Borgia, Trapea, and Micotera, whose unfortunate inhabitants are now encamped in the fields.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at Catania where a very violent shock was felt at twenty minutes past five. The sea rose to a tremendous height above the ordinary level, and a number of fishing smacks were wrecked. Suddenly the sea retired from the shore and came back as quickly, causing more damage and wreckage.

Awakened by the shock, the inhabitants, a prey to panic, rushed half-naked into the streets and squares, which were soon filled with a terror-stricken crowd. Processions were quickly organised and soon the churches were thronged with men and women, all weeping bitterly and imploring God's mercy. Cardinal Nava, Archbishop of Catania, recommended the people to keep calm, and promised them that the body of Saint Agatha should be carried round in procession. Saint Agatha is regarded in Catania, as its special deliverer from all scourges.

In Catania, also, there was a mutiny of prisoners. Hear trending scenes were witnessed in the hospital, where the patients, shrieking and crying, jumped from their beds and could only with difficulty be restrained. Two men were drowned by the seismic wave, and goods lying in the Custom House were seriously damaged.

Shocks were also felt at Palermo, Foggia, Brindisi, Florence, Pavia, and Monceliere, near Turin.

Signor Giolitti, the Premier, is sending to the stricken district money, troops, and engineers.

MANY TOWNS DAMAGED.

Rome, December 28, (1 p.m.)

Several Sicilian towns have suffered from the earthquake. At Caltanissetta, where several houses been cracked, the inhabitants fled into the streets and squares, many taking refuge in the Cathedral. The panic still continues there. Similar scenes have been witnessed at Mineo, where the shock was violent.

The instruments at the Observatory continue to register fresh seismic disturbances.

At Catano the shock lasted for twenty seconds, and was accompanied by a marine upheaval, which caused considerable damage in the harbour. A boy has been found dead near the sea.

At Noto the shock lasted for thirty seconds and many houses and churches have been damaged. A panic broke out in the prison, and the prisoners attempted to escape. The troops, however, have restored order. Augusta has also suffered.

Signor Giolitti, the Premier, has sent two officials to the province of Catanzaro to obtain information of the losses which have been caused, and has subscribed 20,000 francs (£800) to a fund for the relief of the sufferers.

OTHER TOWNS DESTROYED.

London, December 30.

The devastation caused by the earthquakes in Southern Italy and Sicily is far greater than the earlier telegrams appeared to indicate. It is, for instance, no longer open to doubt that the important town of Messina, which at the last census had a population of nearly 150,000 and was the second largest in Sicily, has been practically destroyed.

Of its inhabitants at least 50,000 are said to have perished, and one report says that the dead may reach 100,000. An enormous number were injured, and the majority of the remainder have fled, destitute and panic-stricken, to Catania and other Sicilian towns.

As is often the case—notably at San Francisco—the terrors of the earthquake were added to at Messina by the outbreak of fire which seems to have completed the destruction wrought by the shocks.

Terrible accounts are reaching Rome of the scenes which followed the earthquake at Messina. The shocks were accompanied by a frightful seismic wave, which washed away the whole sea front, damaged the shipping, and undoubtedly contributed greatly to the havoc which has reduced this once prosperous town to ruins.

In Calabria the earthquake has also created wid espread destruction, and it is feared that the death-roll will reach an appalling total. Reggio has been badly damaged, among other places, but the details so far are meagre.

Instant action for the relief of the sufferers was taken by the Italian Government, and King Victor and Queen Helena have left Rome for the scene of the disaster.

Foreign warships, ineluding the British cruiser "Sutlej" have gone to Messina, and a British squadron is ready to proceed from Malta.

The Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House Fund in aid of the victims of what may prove to be the greatest earthquake catastrophe on record, so far as loss of life is concerned.

Rome, Dec 29.

Although direct trustworthy news is still lacking, the full extent of the catastrophe which has befallen Sicily and Calabria is gradually being realised in all its terrific proportions. Up to the present telegraphic and telephonic communication with Messina and Reggio di Calabria have not been re-established. Something is certainly wrong also with the radio-telegraphic station at Messina, and with the wireless apparatus on the cruiser "Piemonte," as the desperate calls from the Monte Mario stations (Rome) remain unanswered. The "Piemonte" was anchored off Messina at the moment of the earthquake, and she is now cruising along the Sicilian coast to gather information and give assistance.

According to news brought to Palermo by fugitives from Messina, it would seem that the greater part of this beautiful Sicilian town is in a state of utter destruction, and the loss of life has been enormous. The latest statistics gave Messina a population of about 150,000, but how many of these have escaped from the falling buildings and burning debris it is impossible at the moment to say. The damage done to buildings was particularly severe on the sea front. It is irreparable. Palaces, churches, theatres, solid structures, which seemed to defy the slowly destroying hand of Nature, yielded in a moment to the formidable shock, and collapsed like so many houses of cards.

A WOMAN'S NARRATIVE.

When the first shock was felt thousands of people jumped from their beds and ran for safety into the streets. But a horrible death awaited many of them. One poor man who arrived in Palermo from the stricken city of Messina gave a vivid story to a local journalist:

"It was a hellish scene," she said, with true Southern energy of language. "We were still sleeping when we were suddenly awakened by a strange noise. The windows were all rattling and the doors burst open with a bang. Some of us were thrown out of bed by the violence of the shock. A deluge of rain was falling, and the sky was very dark.

"'Terremoto! Terremoto' we shrieked, all shivering with terror. Scarcely halfclothed I fled with my brother and sister, but I lost them in the street. Other people were running to and fro crying desperately, shouting for help and invokiug the Madonna and all the saints. All around us were crumbling walls, crashing windows, splintering woodwork. The water came up to our knees, and near the seafront all the streets were flooded. The muddy water roared terribly and battered everything with incredible violence.

"I ran without knowing where I was going. How I was seized and taken on a boat and brought to Palermo I can't remember. My God! What a tremendous night! Where are my brother Carlo and my sister Carmela?"

Other survivors, many of them injured, have reached Catania from Messina. Their reports are also heart rending. All the pretty little villas along the sea-front have been demolished. The Hotel Trinacria has been destroyed, but nothing is known of the fate of its ninety guests and the staff. The Stock Exchange, the Post Office, the military barracks, are among the building which have suffered destruction.

The greatest havoc was wrought by the seismic wave, which hurled an enormous mass of water over the town, flooding everything.

RECORD CATASTROPHE.

Among the dead are Signor Caruso, Chief of Police, Deputy Nicolo Fulci, and General Cotta. To make any calculation of the number of dead and injured is, for the moment, impossible. Several estimates have been given, but until verified they should be accepted with reserve. However, the immensity of the disaster is beyond doubt, and it cannot be compared with anything that has occurred in Italy hitherto. The famous Calabrian earthquake of 1905 seems quite a small affair beside the present catastrophe.

To-day a rumour was current that the dead numbered 75,000. On inquiring at the Ministry of Marine this afternoon, I was informed:

"We can only state that Messina, Reggio di Calabria, and the greater part of the towns and villages along the Strait are destroyed. Warships are landing marines to protect from fire and pillage such property as remains. Meanwhile torpedo-boats are cruising along the coast to obtain information regarding the full extent of the disaster."

In explanation of this statement, I was informed that owing to an explosion at the gas works many fires broke out at Messina immediately after the earthquake, and that bands of plunderers, members of the Mala Vita, and escaped convicts are raussacking the abandoned houses. The King has accordingly ordered the proclamation of martial law, and every body caught looting is liable to be shot after a drumhead court-martial.

"TOTALLY DESTROYED."

From other sources I obtained confirmation of the terrific extent of the calamity. Signor de Felice, a Socialist member of Parliament, has sent to Signor Giolitti, the Premier, the following message from Messina:

"Messina totally destroyed. The victims must be counted by thousands. Fire is completing the work of destruction. Means of salvege extremely scarce. It is necessary to make immediate provision for sending firemen, sailors, and soldiers in large numbers. The disaster is greater than anything you can imagine."

In a special edition, published this evening, the "Avanti" says that the number of victims in Messina and neighbouring places is nearly 100,000.

Great anxiety is caused by the fact that no news has arrived from Reggio di Calabria, and it is even feared that all or nearly all the inhabitants have perished. According to rumours current at Gerace Marina a seismic wave flooded Reggio immediately after the earthquake shock. An immense number of houses are reported to have been wrecked, and hundreds of people crushed under the crumbling buildings or drowned.

At Palmi there are said to be 500 killed, and many injured. Bagnara was also demolished, and the casualties run into hundreds. At Riposto (Sicily) a seismic wave 30ft high accompanied the terrestrial shock. The sea having retired several hundred yards from the shore came back terrifically swollen, overwhelmed many barges, and wrecked the town, causing numerous casualties.

KING VICTOR'S JOURNEY.

Rome, December 29, (7-15 p.m).

It is impossible to describe the enormous impression caused all over Italy by the news of the terrible calamity in the South. The mourning is truly national. Meanwhile the Government, with commendable energy is taking all the necessary measures, despatching troops, provisions, ambulance, detachments of the army medical corps, and members of the Red Cross Society. They are beng sent by warships, and specially chartered steamers.

At half-past one King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena left for Naples and Calabria, to visit the stricken district, and bring moral and material comfort to their unhappy subjects. Their Majesties will by their presence incite those who are engaged in the work of rescue. A number of Ministers, members of Parliament, and high officials saw their Majesties off. "I do not think," the King said to his Ministers, "that I shall see you on New Year's Day," meaning that his stay in Calabria and Sicily will probably be a long one.

Both the King and Queen appeared to be deeply affected by the disaster. Her Majesty was very pale, and could only with difficulty restrain her emotion. She had insisted upon accompanying the King on his noble mission, and her desire had to be satisfied.

His Holiness the Pope, who is always painfully affected by disasters involving loss of life and suffering, takes a deep interest in learning all the latest news. By his command telegrams have been sent to the Archbishops of Palermo and Catania and the Bishops of Mileto and Catanzaro, asking for information, and expressing the Holy Father's sorrow.

Meanwhile all Italy is making efforts to alleviate the great misery of the afflicted Southerners, who have been rendered homeless and destitute. The King has already given £8,000, and the same sum has been allotted to the relief fund by the Cassa die Risparmio of Milan. Subscriptions have been opened practically in every town of the Peninsula.

At six o'clock this evening an official message was received from Palermo, stating:

"It is unhappily confirmed that Messina has been utterly destroyed. Several of the survivors, mad with terror and in a deplorable condition, have arrived here. They state that a fire continues to rage among the ruins of the town. It is said that the configuration of the Strait has been changed, and the coast completely transformed. A lighthouse has disappeared. Survivors report that at the Customs Guards Barracks, out of 200 men only forty-one are safe. Of 280 employees at the railway station only eight are known to be living. Villages on coast have been destroyed and at all many people have been killed.

NAVAL OFFICER'S STORY.

Rome, Dec. 29 (10 p. m.).

Appalling stories are beginning to come in from Messina. The torpedo-boat "Saffo," after a stormy crossing, has arrived at Porto Santa Venere, in Calabria. Lieutenant Saccarese, in command of the craft, says that yesterday morning, at twenty past five, the "Saffo" was moored off Messina when a fearful upheaving movement coming from the bottom of the sea gave a violent shock to all the ships anchored in the harbour. The sea suddenly rose like an enormous mountain of water, running down the Strait, and struck with a thundering crash on the piers and jetty. The bridge, giving communication between the breakwater and the shore fell in ruins, and many of the ships at anchor were completely wrecked. The Austrian steamer "Andrassy" was torn from her moorings and ran amok, greatly damaging some of the other steamers and a torpedo-boat.

The whole of the harbour banks were demolished in a few minutes. A moment after the agitated surface of the sea appeared covered with barrels, casks, and broken pieces of boats. Then a black cloud came over and hid the town.

Only when dawn broke was it possible to get an idea of the nature of the disaster. It is impossible to describe its horror and its tragic magnitude. Here was an entire flourishing town reduced to a heap of ruins, among which stood the gigantic and sinister skeletons of the Town Hall and the Hotel Trinacria. All the splendid palaces and villas rising from the sea front and the Corso Garibaldi have disappeared, the streets are full of debris, and at various points the town is reduced to a mass of horrible ruins, from which arise reddish flames and smoke.

Petty-Officer Donnini landed in a small boat, manned by eight sailors, after a long struggle with the infuriated waves, and penetrated into the town, where he began a splendid work of heroism and salvage. Cries, moans, and desperate appeals for help arose from the ruins with disheartening insistence.

Meanwhile the convicts and other prisoners had escaped from the gaol, and were bent on plundering the ruins of the Bank of Sicily, the military college, and other public buildings. Nothing could be done against them at first.

Petty-Officer Donnini and his few men, working from 8 a. m. to noon, were able to disinter fifteen injured people, and to succour with liquor many others. Unhappily, their forces were inadequate to the necessities of the moment.

Officers and men from the cruiser "Piemonte" also accomplished miracles of valour and self-abnegation. The crew of a British merchant ship, whose name, Lieutenant Saccarese regrets he does not know, rescued a family of five members dwelling on the fifth floor of a house which was on fire. They succeeded in throwing a hooked rope into a window, and a sailor climbing it with heroic coolness, and defying the terrible danger, lowered one by one the five people.

Lieutenant Saccarese says that half the population of Messina have perished, and that the survivors wander about the ruins stupefied, half-naked, and imploring aid.

REGGIO SWALLOWED UP.

Rome, December 29.

At eight o'clock to-night the Minister of the Interior received the following telegram from Gerace Marina:

"Reggio has been completely destroyed. The dead are innumerable. There were five shocks of earthquake, all very severe. Assistance is urgently needed."

Latter, however, at 9 p.m., the Prefect of Reggio di Calabria, Commendatore Orso, who was reported to have perished, telegraphed to the Government:

"In consequence of and extremely violent earthquake yesterday, the town of Reggio has been almost entirely destroyed. Very many people have been killed. The Prefecture and othor public buildings have been demolished. Other towns and villages in the province have been severely damaged."

The eloquent brevity of these two messages, although significant, does not tend to confirm the statements that Reggio had been completely wiped out.

If the latest reports from the few refugees who have escaped from Reggio are correct, the unfortunate town, besides being wrecked by the actual shock, was swallowed up by an opening of the earth which, with a tremendous detonation, like the firing of a hundred guns, engulfed the lower part of the city, while, at the same time, the sea, with a terrific roar, rose to a tremendous height, ruining in one sweep the most beautiful part of the town, including the cathedral, the places of the Prefect, some fine places and main thoroughfares, like the Via Plutina, where nothing is left.

The death of the Chief of Police of Messina, with his five children, was most tragic. His wife, with one boy, escaped miraculously. She jumped out of bed on first realising the state of things, and seized the child and had the presence of mind to stand under the framework of one of the large doors while the walls and the floors fell around her, burying the other members of her family.

120,000 PEOPLE DEAD.

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words and trembling voice, the tragic story. The first and severest shock was felt at seventeen minutes past five. After the seismic wave other shocks followed of minor intensity. Professor Mnocchetti and his wife jumped out of bed, but tried in vain to open the door. Meanwhile, from the ceiling, stones, mortar, and debris were falling. They ran to the balcony, tied a chair to some sheets, and the Professor lowered the members of his family one by one, and then climbed down himself to the beach. A sailing ship lying near sent a boat and took them on board.

Demetrio de Stefano, a merchant, told me a similar story, highly praising the crew of a Russian ship, anchored in the harbour, who played a splendid part in the work of rescue. Another thrilling story was told by Giovanni Peirce, a member of a Messina firm who managed to rescue all his family, his wife and seven children. When the earthquake occurred all of them were thrown out of bed and more or less severely shaken and injured. After a fruitless effort to burst open the main door of the house, which was blocked on the outside by fallen stones and beams, he climbed on a cupboard placed on the bed, and succeeded in reaching the roof from the beams, of which the tiles had been wrenched away. By the aid of sheets he drew out all his family to the roof and lowered them to the street, on both sides of which the houses had been reduced to enormous heaps of ruins. The cries and moans of the wounded and dying were heard on every side. After a painful march through the streets, which were encumbered by stones, mud, and all sorts of debris, they safely reached the water front and went on board the ship.

Chevalier Zanolo, an official of the Treasury at Messina, told me that the Treasury building had been destroyed, and that out of sixty clerks, only four were known to be alive. Even more thrilling scenes occurred in the prison of Reoca Guelfoni. The building was completely wrecked, 300 convicts being killed, together with many gaolers and soldiers. Only forty convicts succeeded in escaping. They fled crying frantically though the streets of the modern Pompeii.

REFUGEES AT NAPLES.

Naples, Dec 30.

To-day and to-morrow 50,000 or 60,000 injured are due to arrive at Naples by sea from Sicily and Calabria. The number is so astounding that the municipal authorities have made an appeal to the citizens so that the unfortunate people may find some accommodation. All the hackney carriages have been requisitioned to transport them, the tramway company is offering its cars, and many people are lending their own carriages.

This morning, at ten o'clock, there arrived from Messina the Russian Warship "Makaroff," with 400 injured on board. Many died during the crossing, and four bodies were buried at sea. The Duchess of Aosta was awaiting at the landing-pier, and went on board the ship, which had been transformed into a great hospital, visiting the patients, and saying kind words of consolation to them. Soon afterwards the work of transferring the injured on stretchers to the various hospitals in the town was begun. Enormous crowds witnessed the scene, and all were silent and deeply moved at this sad procession of stretchers and ambulances.

The Duke of Aosta, after asking authorisation from the King, sailed at eleven o'clock on the torpedo-boat "Procione" for Messina, where he intends to take part in the rescue work.

An injured Carbineer, who arrived in the "Makaroff" states that his comrade, Emilio De Castro, who had undergone an operation the day before the earthquake, was lying on his bed in the Military Hospital at Messina when suddenly in consequence of the first shock, the floor sank. From the fourth floor the sick Carabineer, still in bed, fell on to the third floor, which, in its turn, gave way, and consequently he went down to the second, first, and ground floors, remaining there shaken and stupefied, but not much the worse.

Ten more ships laden with injured survivors are due to arrive here to-night.

ITALIAN MONARCHS AT MESSINA.

TOUCHING EPISODES.

Catania, Dec 31.

King Victor and Queen Helena have arrived at Messina, where the most touching scenes are being enacted. When their Majesties made their way into the ruined town the sight was too much for the Queen, who almost swooned. Crowds of terror-strieken victims swarmed round the Royal party, throwing themselves in the mud and screaming for pity. Many terrible stories are related in connection with the rescue work, and on all hands the workers had to contend with the superstition so deeply rooted in the Sicilian. In several instances injured men and women clung shivering to the crumbling walls, refusing to let go their hord and seek a safer position.

Palermo, December, 31.

Messages from Messina state that King Victor and Queen Helena are both working heroically in the ruined town, their brave example doing much to allay the fears of the still terrfied survivors.

The King lost not a moment on arrival in joining one of the rescue parties, and laboured as unremittingly as any of those with him. Several persons were extricated in his persence from beneath the ruins alive, though injured.

Queen Helena was not slow to follow her husband's lead, though attempts were made to deter her, lest the horrible sights should be too much for her nerves. Her Majesty, however, persisted, and early had the satisfaction of recovering, with her own hands, a little child, which, though badly hurt, will recover. The poor mite was bleeding from many cuts and wounds, but the Queen bore it tenderly in her arms down to the shore, and there handed it over to one of the waiting boats. Another message states that groans and cries for help can be heard in many parts coming from beneath the wreckage.

Messina, December 31.

The Italian battleship "Vittorio Emanuele III.," with the King and Queen on board, arrived here at nine o'clock this morning, and was greeted by an artillery salute from the ships anchored in the roads. The King immediately proceeded on shore, and was soon in the centre of the scenes of horror and ruin.

His Majesty spoke in terms of warm praise of the Italian, British, and Russian sailors, and congratulated them on their heroic efforts. The King then asked for information of the progress of the work of rescue, and accompanied by Signor Orlando, Minister of Justice, and Signor Bertolini, Minister of Public Works, proceeded on a tour through the ruined town, making his way along the devastated streets.

The Queen, meanwhile visited the injured on board the vessels in the harbour, and cheered them with words of encouragement. All present were deeply moved by the scene.

The King will visit Reggio di Calabria this evening.

DESTRUCTION OF REGGIO.

18,000 PEOPLE DEAD.

Rome, December, 31.

In a special edition, the "Tribuna" publishes the following despatch:

Porto Santa Venere, (Calabria).

At this moment there has come to hand the first reliable news about the disaster at Reggio. The earthquake was followed by a tremendous tidal wave which flooded the town up to the Corso Garibaldi, which rises more than 30 ft. above sea level, and the houses on the sea front were flooded up to the first floor.

For its terrible effects the earthquake is compared to that which devastatedMessina. Much damage was produced by gas explosions, and the goal was wrecked.

The number of the dead cannot be stated with precision, but it is believed to be at least 18,000, while many hundreds were injured, and the material loss was enormous. It is estimated that Reggio had 44,000 inhabitants.

When the earthquake occurred many passengers who were waiting for a train at the station were crushed by the falling roof and walls.

All the railway stations near Reggio are destroyed, and the track for eighteen kilometres washed away by the furious waves.

The Prefect of Reggio escaped, fleeing from the Prefecture, the greater part of which was then in ruins. The Prefect states that the quarter around the Prefecture, that is to say the centre of the town, has settled down to the sea level and only the small villas on the promenade between Reggio and Campi, situated on the highest point of the town, remain standing. The Castle, the Lyceum and the magnificent Cathedral are in ruins, and nearly all the pupils of the Lyceum are dead. It is believed that the Bishop of Reggio has perished. The barracks fell in killing hundreds of soldiers. News regarding the Town Hall is contradictory.

All the refugees from Reggio state that the disaster is overwhelming, and that the number of killed is enormous. The survivors are without food or shelter. They fled naked to the country, where they are wandering through the fields.

A refugee from Reggio says that the shock there was of unimaginable violence. The shrieking, panic-stricken people fled in all directions. As he himself ran he saw houses and churches toppling over into the streets, while from the sea poured in enormous waves.

Four Customs Guards who have arrived here state that the railway line between Lazzaro and Reggio is broken, while that between Reggio and Marino has been swallowed up by the sea.

Forty prisoners have arrived from Palmi with an escort of carabineers. They state that Palmi is almost completely destroyed. The barracks were wrecked, one captain and a lieutenant having miraculous escapes.

The Order of Malta placed a hospital camp at the disposal of the Government.

NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

ROYAL ASSISTANCE.

London, January 1.

Every telegram that comes to hand from Sicily and Southern Italy accentuates the horror of the catastrophe that has befallen Messina, Reggio, and the other towns affected by Monday's earthquake.

One estimate of the total number of the dead places it as high as 200,000, and in any case it is to be feared that the figure of 120,000 indicated yesterday will be surpassed.

Refugees are arriving at Naples and Catania by thousands. Many of them are more or less seriously injured, and they tell appalling stories of the disaster. Mingled with these are some thrilling narratives of almost miraculous escapes from death and of heroic self-sacrifice in attempts on that part of those who emerged with their lives to rescue others who were less fortunate.

At Reggio di Calabria the effects of the earthquake were quite as bad, proportionately, as at Messina, if not worse, and the condition of the suffering people there,at Messina and at other towns and villages, is most pitiable.

Enormous efforts are being made, both by the Italian and by foreign Governments, to hurry aid to the sufferers. The King and Queen of Italy remain on the spot; the Duke of Aosta is at Reggio; and the many noble Italian ladies are aiding in the benevolent work.

The British Government has sent several warships from Malta, and these are accompanied by large staffs of medical officers and nurses, and contain quantities of stores, tents and other necessaries.

DEVASTATED ZONE.

Reggio di Calabria, Thursday.

I have crossed the devastated zone, walking some twenty-five miles from Bagnara to Reggio. Every town I passed through was half demolished. Moreover, as after Bagnara the railway track is interrupted, no trains are running and all the towns and villages are without the slightest assistance.

Injured people half-buried in the debris appeal vainly for help. At Bagnara surgical operations are being performed with prunning knives, but down here even that cannot be done. Bands of thieves infest the country, and dogs are greedily nosing among the debris in a manner too horrible for description. The despair of the poor villagers whom no assistance has so far reached is painful in the extreme.

The disaster at Reggio is fearful in its immensity. Everything is wrecked and crumbled to dust. Over 500 infantry soldiers have perished, and the total number of dead is probably 20,000. The few thousand survivors are living in railway trucks and military tents. Their deplorable condition is made worse by the rain, which is falling in torrents.

Among the dead are the Syndic and Signor Tripepi, who represented Reggio in the Chamber of Deputies.

Hunger is supplying a motive for scenes of shocking violence, and scores of robbers are pillaging everything upon which they can lay their hands defying the few surviving policemen and soldiers. Last night a policeman was severely wounded by a revolver-shot while trying to rescue some people who had been buried alive.

There is no convenient shelter for the injured. As I write this message there is an infuriated crowd around me imploring for help. Everybody asks to be taken away from this horrible scene of devastation. The unfortunate inhabitants of Reggio say they do not want to stay here any more; they do not want the town to be rebuilt. Perhaps they are not wrong, for practically everything is destroyed, and not one house is safe enough for use. The havoc wrought by the earthquake was aggravated by the seismic wave which flooded the streets up to the first floors of the houses. Many other villages on the Calabrian coast have been destroyed.

THE RUIN OF REGGIO.

MONTELEONE (Calabria),

Amongst some of the fugitives from Reggio who arrived at the station of Catanzaro Marina to-day were two monks of the Capuchin and Franciscan orders, accompanied by three young ladies from the institution of St. Vincent de Paul. In words broken by emotion the monks told me a pitiful story:—

"We were in our cells," they said, "when we felt a most violent shock of earthquake. We immediately hurried into the courtyard, praying God to preserve us from a terrible calamity. We saw the walls of the convent collapse, but the Almighty kept us from harm. It was truly a miracle."

I asked for news of Reggio, saying that the most appalling reports were current.

"It is true," the monks replied. Alas! the town is almost entirely demolished d. A few buildings, the Bank of Naples and the Bank of Italy, are still standing, but it is feared that they too will soon collapse. The Castello is in ruins, and the Mezzacapo Barracks fell, burying 750 out of 900 soldiers. The few citizens who are left are suffering from hunger and thirst. The water supply has completely disappeared, and, of course, there is no bread. In the hope of finding some food the survivors attacked the parcels post vans, and now the place is a prey to the plunderer. Even the bodies of the dead are being despoiled. It is terrible. Perfect anarchy prevails. There are no means of succour for the dying, who are exposed in the open air, and the wounded drag themselves hither and thither among the ruins, but nobody heeds them. A logical but revolting egotism is the prevailing spirit.

"After having saved as many people as possible," the monks continued, "we proceeded from Reggio to Lazzaro on foot, travelling along the railway track for about sixteen miles. At Lazzaro we took the train, and so arrived here."

LADIES' MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

The three young ladies, named Franzoli, who had travelled in company with the monks, told me the story of their miraculous escape from the disaster.

"We were in bed," said one of them, "when the fatal rumbling aroused us. The school building seemed to be falling to pieces. Seeing the imminence of the peril, I threw myself out of the window—it was on the fourth storey—and fell on the pavement below, but was only slightly hurt. Some of my companions followed my example, and were saved. Of the twenty-one nuns, seven are dead and the others badly injured. Of the sixty pupils, all are dead except eleven, and they are in a serious condition. All the servants of the convent are dead."

"Can you," I asked, "tell me anything about the actual condition of Reggio?"

"Two words," the young lady replied, "are sufficient to give you an exact idea. It is utterly destroyed."

ATTACK ON A CUSTOMS HOUSE.

FURY OF A HUNGRY MOB.

Palermo.

Dr. Bruno Aliotti, who has arrived here on an English steamship, gave me a thrilling story about the assault made by a hungry crowd on the Customs House at Messina.

While the steamer was leaving the shore, the doctor said, renewed shouts assailed our ears, and we witnessed a scene of savagery, one of those demonstrations of criminal madness for which it is scarcely possible to find any justification. A crowd of persons of all descriptions and every age, some naked, others half-clothed, and nearly all of them injured, rushed to the Customs office and looted it in the hope of finding something eatable. The Customs officers were quite unable to offer any resistance to the frenzied mob. Suddenly the reports of revolvers rang out, and the people were fighting amongst themselves for a handful of vegetables or a small piece of bread. From the deck of the steamer we watched this terrifying sight.

"At one moment, while our eyes were contemplating for the last time what once was Messina, from the centre of the enormous plain, where the prosperous town had stood for so many years, lurid flames arose, and as our vessel was receding from the shore we saw to our immense grief that the villas also along the coast were destroyed."

WRECKED ORPHANAGES.

Describing the journey across the ruined town on the way to the steamer, Dr. Aliotti said: "We had to climb over blocks of masonry and numbers of human bodies, which were lying about in heaps. We saw the Monastery of the Franciscan monks, which was completely demolished. From one of the monks we learned that he and his companions had all been saved. The Monastery of the Visitation, which is used as an orphanage, was half-destroyed, and the children and the nuns were grouped about the shattered pile praying. They offered us hospitality, but in our ardent desire to reach our dear ones we refused. We were told that the Mother Superior had been buried beneath the falling walls, and her body had not been found. From another orphanage, which accommodated sixty-five girls, only thirty were saved. Besides these buildings, the Civil Hospital was entirely wrecked, but most of the patients were got out, although four of them perished.

"But our doleful crossing of the town was not finished. We perceived the Convent of San Gaetano totally demolished, but learned with pleasure that all the occupants had escaped with their lives. The prisons, which are situated on the outskirts of the town, had also collapsed, and a greater part, possibly half, of the prisoners were dead beneath the ruins, while those remaining were shouting horribly for liberation. In every street we heard pitiful cries for help and invocations of the Madonna and all the Saints.

"On reaching the railway station we found a multitude of people assembled who had escaped from the disaster. Some of them were seriously and others only slightly injured. A poor youth who was quite naked joined the throng, and piteously begged for something with which to cover himself. A monk took his mantle from his shoulders and gave it to the young man.

"The Central Station had been badly damaged, and all around there reigned a deafening tumult. On entering the building we witnessed a terrible scene. A number of people were fighting to get into the goods depot, and the more violent among them broke the windows and pillaged the place, carrying away all sorts of articles. Accompanied by two monks, we left the station, and soon found our way to the shore."

GROPING IN THE CITY OF DREAD.

London, Saturday. Jan. 2.

The following telegram has been received by King Edward from the King of Italy:—

Messine, Vendredi, 1er Janvier.

Je veux de tout cœur remercier Votre Majeste pour la grande œuvre de charite de vos officiers et matelots au milieu du grand desastre qui vient de frapper mon pays.—VITTORIO EMANUELE.

TELEGRAM FROM THE PREMIER.

Rome, Friday, Jan. 1.

I thank you for your warm sympathy in the great catastrophe which has fallen upon Italy. An official notification will be issued to you through Reuter's Agency, and will be published in Italy by Stefani's Agency.—G. Giolitti, President of the Council of Ministers.

FLIGHT FOR LIFE.

Syracuse, Thursday Night, Dec. 31

In the darkness before the dawn on Monday last Messina's quiet sleep was broken by a sudden great, upheaving of the earth. The ground settled. I was thrown out of bed. Frantic with terror I shouted to my wife, children and my servants, assembling them under the arch of a window.

The house rocked, but remained erect. We dressed in the darkness and blinding dust while everything heaved about us. We staggered down the reeling staircase to the street.

The street was choked with the ruins of surrounding buildings. Masonry was falling. The injured were shrieking from their tombs beneath the wreck. The ground was split up everywhere. Horror was piled on horror. Inky blackness pressed upon us, with here and there flames shooting from the wreckage.

At daylight we found our way to the harbour were a tidal wave had thrown the water fourteen feet above the quay and have broken every vessel adrift. The harbour was full of wreckage of casks and capsized skiffs. Four steamers had been flung on the quay, had refloated as the great wave drew back, and were hanging on their anchors. They were the "Elro," the "Drake," the "Verese" and another.

We hailed the "Drake," begged for help, were taken aboard, and well tended. Captain F. J. Carter, of the "Drake," promptly sent his chief engineer, Mr. H. Richards, and his second engineer, Mr. W. Pearce, with a body of men in search for the British Consul, the British chaplain, and other British residents. But the houses of the Consul and chaplain were found to be mere dust heaps. There was no hope of anyone being alive beneath them. Some visitors from the Hotel Trinacria were brought to the Drake.

NO SOLDIERS OR POLICE.

The city now presented an appalling scene. Everything had crumbled to dust. Streets were filled with wreckage; fires burst out everywhere Neither soldiers nor police could give assistance, for all had perished in their barracks.

The second officer of the Drake, Mr. G. Haseldine, with seamen F. J. Larkin, G. Tappin, E. Hacker, and fireman C. Savill went with me to rescue my relatives living in the north end of Messina. Here in the ruins, I located what had been my brother's house. After digging for hours with our hands, breaking a way through fallen masonry, beams, rafters, and broken furniture we rescued my brother, his wife, and a child from immediate suffocation, and carried them on board the "Drake." The chief officer, Mr. F. J. B. Etherington, the boatswain, Mr. De Rya, and the carpenter, Mr. A. Lusk, also took part in the work of rescue. Altogether, before night, eighteen other persons had been dragged from under the ruins.

The rescuers repeatedly risked their lives. They were blinded by smoke from the fires. Fresh earthquakes continually shifted the wreckage, and broken walls fell all round them. The whole of Monday passed without our finding a trace of my father, mother, grandmother, sister, and aunt. All had been crushed under the ruins of three houses.

Many of the wounded we rescued were handed over to the care of relatives. Others were taken to the Drake where a hospital was improvised in the smoking-room under the supervision of Captain Carter and the head steward, Mr. W. Ardy.

Miss Macdonald, an English teacher at the Berlitz School, was one of the first to be rescued, and devoted her splendid capabilities to tending the wounded, Meanwhile, Captain Carter had organised a boat service with the "Drake's" crew and the Company's stevedores. By this means many well-known persons and merchants were rescued among them Mr. Arthur Barrett, who lost his wife and child, but saved his father. The latter was found wandering in night attire and bare-footed.

Sixty girls and six nuns from the religious boarding school were sheltered and given food and what clothing could be found in one of the "Drake's" holds, together with other ladies and wounded children. All the men rescued were sheltered in other holds and state-rooms. The captain's, officers', stewards', and engineers' cabins were filled with rescued ladies and children.

Most nobly did the "Drake's" officers and crew respond to the great task suddenly imposed upon them. Medicines, bandages, blankets, and clothing were found. The crew distributed fresh bread, biscuits and meat, and fetched soup for the invalids, and brandy, tea, hot coffee, milk and champagne for fainting ladies. Nothing that was asked for was found wanting. Every man on board gave all he had. The men's efforts were untiring. They practically forgot rest and sleep for more than thirty-six hours, and remained alert until the refugees were landed in Syracuse.

The shocks of earthquakes and the fires raged all day in Messina. During Monday night two fresh terrible shocks razed to the ground what was left of the town. In the lurid light of the flames and smoke the town presented a most horrible aspect. Messina was no more; yet we would have said that the city's soul was in a torment.

Captain Carter intended to stay till Tuesday, hoping to rescue more people, but at midnight, fearing a panic among the refugees, we decided to leave Messina. The Faro and Pizzo navigation lights having disappeared Captain Carter decided to go south and land the refugees at Syracuse, where we arrived on Tuesday morning. All the local authorities took charge of us and give us all assistance and medical attention we required.

But for the presence of the "Drake" and the enterprise and courage of her officers and crew the three hundred odd refugees she brought away must all have perished.

KING VICTOR'S MESSAGE.

"SEND SHIPS AND STILL MORE SHIPS."

Rome, Friday, Jan. 1.

King Victor Emmanuel has telegraphed from Messina to Signor Gielitti, the Premier, as follows:—

Send ships and still more ships. Send as many mnn as you can, and above all send ships laden with quicklime.

Victor Emmanuel.

The King displays in the message his usual quick grasp of a situation. Men and women are literally dying of starvation in ruined Calabria. Help arrives, out slowly.

Meanwhile, it may be that every hour's delay may cost a thousand lives. The King's telegram has had effect in hastening the already frantic efforts at relief.

His Majesty's demand for quicklime arises from a peril as great as that of famine. Thousands of corpses lie festering and immovable beneath the debris in the wrecked towns. Burial is in many cases impossible. Pestilence is imminent. The prowling dogs, the busy carrion birds would spread an epidemic. Quicklime is needed for the removal of the source of such dangers.

Late yesterday afternoon the King cruised along the Calabrian coast and noted the havoc done. Seeing what had been Reggio the King exclaimed with a deep sigh, So Reggio too is gone!"

Horrible tales are coming from Calabria of fights between starving families for crusts, and of fearful struggles for food and life between men and dogs. The terrors of famine and thirst are heightened by fresh occasional shocks of earthquake. None of the survivors dares go beneath a roof. In the open the rain falls heavily, mercilessly, unceasingly.

The director of the observatory at Catania estimates the total of dead at 200,000 at least. Two hundred thousand slain in a few seconds! History knows no record for such a catastrophe. There are, besides, the injured, who are believed to number nearly 100,000 and of whom many cannot recover. Hundreds, too, have gone mad.

A survivor from Bagnara says that the few survivors of that once thriving town are without food, water or shelter, and are persistently assailed by the cries of a thousand injured who still survive beneath the debris.

No news can be obtained of the Archbishop of Messina, who is believed to have perished with all his priestly subordinates. The Pope has sent several telegrams, but can get no answer.

The number of babies who have survived but have lost both parents is considerable. In the Russian warship Czarevitch, which took refugees to Naples, three babies were born. The mothers, in these cases, are making good progress. The Russian officers drank the health of each of the new comers in champagne. A Russian sailor offered to adopt one of the infants, but the mother would not part with it.

'AFTER A GREAT BATTLE.'

"RECEPTION OF THE DEAD IN NAPLES.

Naples, Friday, January 1.

Naples is like a city receiving her dead and wounded after a great battle. The approaches to the quays are crowded with sympathetic spectators, many of whom come laden with bread and wine as offerings to the victims as they arrive.

Motor-cars, ambulances, and stretchers hurry through the streets escorted by soldiers. As they pass one catches glimpses of the agonised faces of men, women, and children, on whom are the wounds and the terror of the awful catastrophe. Churches, schools, and hospitals fail to meet the demands for accommodation, and private houses are opened to receive the sufferers. Funeral processions with all the sumptuous ritual of the Roman Catholic Church show that many reach Naples only to die.

Three thousand wounded have already arrived, and two ships are now discharging their cargoes of pain. There are no British among them.

The skill and energy of the British sailors at the work of rescue are already stimulating the imagination of this impressionable race. Wonderful stories are told of their courage and resource. The acting consol yesterday received a spontaneous ovation on entering a tramway-car where a grateful Italian was telling how his aged mother was rescued by bluejackets.

I am leaving for the stricken districts this afternoon by a ship carrying soldiers, nurses, and medical comforts.

William Maxwell.

ROYAL HELPERS.

Rome, Friday, Jan. 1.

The activity of the Royal family in working for the relief of the sufferers is evoking the most ardent eulogy from all quarters. The King has visited all the ruined parts of Messina and some of those of Reggio, bringing new hope to survivors and adding zeal to those engaged in the work of rescue. The Queen has spent her time among the sufferers in the warship and other vessels, which have been turned into hospitals.

The Duke of Aosta, King Victor's brother, has made an inspection of Palmi, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, which was entirely destroyed. The Duke walked through the principal streets where not a house remained standing. The Duke saw a man pinned beneath a beam and struggling to extricate himself. The Duke sought to comfort him, but even as he spoke the man died. The Duke took off his mantle, reverently placed it on the body, and went on his way.

The Queen-Mother and the Duchess of Aosta are devoting all their energies to tending the refugees arriving at Naples.

"THE KING'S EMOTION."

Rome, Friday, Jan. 1.

A message from the special correspondent of the "Messaggero" says:—

The scene on the arrival in Messina of the King and Queen was most touching. The people, with tears of gratitude in their eyes, showered blessings on their Majesties, who were much moved. The King shook hands with all those nearest him, tenderly and encouragingly laid his hand on the shoulders or heads of the injured, and with tear-dimmed eyes himself kissed several of them. Many of the poor outcasts knelt before his Majesty, quietly weeping, and to them the King exclaimed "Courage courage."

The Queen continues to devote herself to the injured, who have been taken on board the ironclad Regina Helena, comforting them with her kind, gentle words, and herself administering brandy broth and medicine. She tries hard to master her own emotion and to keep a smiling face that will cheer the sufferers. Her tenderness with the wounded children is indescribable.

At one spot in Reggio the King saw a man with his head and shoulders protruding from a heap of beams and masonry. On seeing the King he exclaimed cheerfully, I have been semi-sequestrated for three days, but I am quite well. I am not hurt, and I shall wait to be rescued without giving trouble, but give me something to eat and drink, your Majesty, I beg you."

Those accompanying the King told his Majesty that the man was a well-known local character.

When King Victor first saw the ruins of Reggio he broke down and wept.

PAPERCHASE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

To-day's Paperchase here was won by Lord Francis Scott, Captain Holden being second.

The Pony Chase was won by Captain Holden, Mr. Muir coming in next.

THE Portuguese Gunboat "Rio Sado" under the command of Captain A. E. Newparth, arrived here yesterday from Panjim via Marmugoa. She is on her way to Diu with the Governor of that District on board with the others.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Bombay Fifth Extra Meeting.

With the exception, as last time, of the big horse race., we had more big fields to deal with on Saturday when, with only one actual favourite winning punter had a poor time of it. Betting was very brisk, and with several backed in each race the Books were able to lay at a profit even on the favourites. It is noticed that Taylor has again been received into the Ali bin Tahib's stable. He had a spill from Merrily, whom the public fancied to some tune, but fortunately escaped injury. This race ended in a great finish, Dhafer winning for the third consecutive time with a crusher of 9'10 up. He was handled with great judgment by Evans who rode two winners again.

Plassy also secured his third win out of three outings, causing a bad upset. Mountain King and Saree were favourites, but whereas the former was made too much use of the later found the distance too short.

The divisions of the Hopeful Plate did backers no harm as Winchester was second fancy and won easily, with Zamorin winning the other after being favourite, Mundoor running second for the third time.

Worst of the upsets occurred in the Old Maiden Plate when Real Blood was a hot favourite from Mutlag, but neither made any show. Sanjakdhar and Orby, whom we have regarded as half mile squibs, led throughout and finished in that order easily.

Almost as bad was the January Plate Admiral Crichton being odds on in a field of five with all but Rosewater finding support. The pony Moonlight made all her own running and won in a pretty finish with no stragglers. It was a poor performance by the favourite who moved in nothing like his old style in a race run in 1min. 17 3-5secs. The winner was one of three imported by Colonel Anderson and has won races in Rajkot before coming here; she should do well. Details:—

FIRST HOPEFUL PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Winchester 8st.....A Hoyt 1
Mr Mufak's Royal Standard 9st 11b.....Heeroo 2
Mr Kassim Jurgi's Malta 8st 9lbs.....Evans 3
Mr Ahmed Deeb's Burjick 8st 3lbs.....Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN:—Royal Mail 9st 11b; Goldman 9st 11b; Ebrahim Pasha 9st 11b; Hurgon 8st 9lbs; Beyroot 8st 3lbs; Sayar 7st 5lbs (carried 7st 6lbs.)

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Royal Standard, 3 to 1 Winchester, 4 to 1 Malta, 6 to 1 Sayar, and longer odds the others.

THE RACE:—Goldman was the earliest out of the gate and led Winchester, Hurgon and Malta to the half mile where Winchester took up the running. At the three furlongs the favourite began to come up. Turning the bend Hurgon went wide. Up the straight Winchester, Royal Standard and Malta made a good race home, but Winchester's position was safe and he won easily by 1½ lengths. ¾ length between the second and third. Time.—1 min. 11 1-5secs.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

THE SECOND HOPEFUL PLATE.—5 furlongs

Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's Zamorin 9st. 11b.....Evans 1
Mr Goculdass' Mundoor 8st, 3lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr Mahomed Daya and Ebrahim Kureshi's Thewil 8st. 9lbs.....J Taylor 3
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Mizhir Beg 9st 11b...Kanai 4

ALSO RAN:—King Henry 8st. 9lbs; Field Marshal 8st. 7lbs; Neb 8st, 6lbs; Champion 8st. 3lbs; Azaad 7st. 11lbs; Nejdi 7st. 5lbs car. 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Zamorin; 4 to 1 Mundoor and Field Marshal, 5 to 1 Thewil, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—King Henry led Field Marshal and Mundoor to the half mile where the order was Field Marshal, Mundoor, King Henry and Zamorin. At the the bend Field Marshal was beat and Mundoor was at the head of the field. Up the distance Zamorin on the outside rushed to the front and won comfortably by 1 1-4 lengths. Thuvil who came with a late run took third place, a length off Mundoor. Time.—1min. 11 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Ali Hoossein.

THE OLD MAIDEN PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr. Newton's Sanjakdhar.....8st. 8lbs....Yussuff 1
Mr. Goculdass' Orby 7s 4lbs car. 7s 7lbs A. Hoyt 2
Mr. Nasrala Andria's Woolwinder 8st 6lbs J. Taylor 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Farick...9st C. B. Muhamad 4

ALSO RAN:—Mutlag 10st; Footstep 9st; Begler Beg 9st; Little Gafil 8st 11lbs, Narsin 8st 8lbs; Real Blood 8st 6; Diamond King 8st 2lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Real Blood, 3 to 1 Mutlag, 6 to 1 Woolwinder, 8 to 1 Orby and Nersin, and any price the others.

THE RACE:—Orby got off with a lead followed by Sanjakdhar, Real Blood and Woolwinder to the half mile where the second named went to the front. Attended by Orby and Woolwinder he made the whole of the running by himself and won verp easily by 2 lengths. 1 1-2 length between the placed horses. Time.—1 min. 23 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by Yussuff.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

The Chief of Manavadar's Moonlight 7st 4lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr M Goculdas' Lady Metal 9st 4lbs.....A Hoyt 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton 9st 2lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr S A Wahed's Chevalier 8st 1 car. 8st 3lbs.....Evans 4

ALSO RAN.—Rosewater 6st 11 car. 7st 6lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Admiral Crichton; 4 to 1 against Lady Metal; 6 to 1 Moonlight; 8 to 1 Chevalier, and 10 to 1 Rosewater.

THE RACE:—Moonlight followed by Lady Metal, Rosewater, Admiral Crichton and Chevalier raced to the head where Rosewater was level with Hoyt's mount. Up the distance Rosewater fell back and Admiral Crichton began to come up an the outside. Moonlight won easily by 1 1'2 lengths. A neck divided the second and third—Time.—1min. 17 3'5secs.

Winner trained by T. Kendall.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Mr Adil's Plassey 8st 11lbs .....Oomerkhan 1
Mr Syed Naji's Sahoon 8st .....Mujeed 2
Mr R S Forage's Saree 8st 7lbs ... .Evans 3
Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's Shanwar 7st 12lbs Abdoola 4

ALSO RAN:—Rajput 9st 8lbs; Mountain King 8st 9lbs; Saraband 8st 2lbs; Settler 7st 5lbs; Sirur 7st 4lbs carried 7st 5lbs; Hullo 7st 2lbs; Selection 7st 1lb; Pure Gem 6st 4lbs.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Mountain King and Saree; 6 to 1 Rajput, Shanwar and Sahoor; 8 to 1 Plassy; longer odds the others.

THE RACE:—Mountain King led out followed by Sahoon, Plassy and Shanwar, and Saree came behind them at the three furlongs. At the bend Mountain King was beat and from the distance Plassey, Sahoon and Saree, and Shanwar close up made a great race home and finished in the order of their names, a head separating the placed horses. Time.—1min. 9sec.

Winner trained by Oomerkhan.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—1 Mile.

Mr Hoosein Obayed's Dhafer, 9st 10lbs.....Evans 1
Mr Adil's Colaba, 7st 13lbs (cd. 8).Heeroo } Dead heat. 2
Mr M Goculdass' Hazza 8st 7lbs (cd 8st 8lb) A Hoyt }
Mr J M Mistry's Young Salanic, 8st 11lbs (cd 8st 12lbs).....Yusuff 4

ALSO RAN:—Urgent 8st 11lbs cd 8st 12lbs; Young Soocab 8st 6lbs; Multiform 8st 6lbs; Nagashi 8st 2lbs; Merrily 7st 13lbs cd 8st 6lbs; Transfer 7st 5lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Colaba; 3 to 1 Dhafer; 7 to 2 Merrily; 6 to 1 Hazza; 10 to 1 Transfer, 20 to 1 others.

THE RACE:—Hazza led Dhafer, Transfer and Multiform from the start and at the first bend Merrily bumped badly and displaced his rider. At the six furlongs Transfer was in the lead and a furlong further Colaba was at the head of affairs followed by Young Soocab, Hazza and Dhafer. Up the distance Dhafer came with a tremendous rush and overhauling the leaders won by a neck, Colaba and Hazza dead-nesting for second honors in a grand finish. Time.—1min. 55 1-5 sec.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held yesterday at the village of Parla, and a large gathering including six ladies, namely Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Harter, Mrs. Pickard, and Miss Forbes, assembled in the familiar field on the outskirts of the hamlet at daybreak A considerable delay was unfortunately necessitated by the very late arrival of the train from Bombay. According to report the brakes of the train refused to act, and as the train had to stop at every station between Bombay and Andheri it was only possible to crawl along at a snail's pace to enable a halt to be made at each successive station. Whether the late start had anything to do it or not, it is difficult to say, but there is no doubt that scent was never good at any time during the morning's sport. The first covert to be drawn was the wood which lies between Parla and Chukla Hill. Hounds spoke to a scent soon after entering the wood and got away over a good stretch of rice-fields, but on reaching the open Chuckla Melon Ground the scent seemed to fail. A wide cash showed that the jackal had run along the edge of the large barbed wire enclosure, and following the hounds across the whole length of this Melon. Ground we entered the Chuckla Groves, but owing to the poorness of the scent the hunt lacked much of its accustomed pace. Pushing through the groves and across the lane we crossed the far end of the Bomanwadi Valley to the Andheri Road, and thence into the well known Mangoe Tope by the old stone cross. On a good, scenting morning hounds will run like wild fire through this tope, but somehow or other yesterday morning they could only hold to the scent for a short distance and then throw up their heads. A considerable time was spent endeavouring to find the line the jackal had taken through the tope, but eventually the scent entirely failed. The Master then decided to go to the covert which lies to the North of Sahar Village. The supply of jackals in this particular neighbourhood is always good some of the best runs this season having been on the track of jackals found in this vicinity. We had come slowly from the aforesaid Mango Tope to this covert and our doing so was a source of considerable convenience to quite a number of people, who owing to the density of the scrub and trees inside the Mango Tope could not follow the exact line of hounds, and thinking, as has often been the case, that the pack had run through the Tope and out into the open woodlands beyond, went for quite a long distance through the Palm Woods in search of the hounds. They were however able to discover their mistake and get back to Sahar in time for the second run, though some of them only just did it. Hounds found a jackal in this covert by Sahar, and went away with a fine burst of music, and we had consequently good hopes that the scent was going to improve, but such unfortunately was not to be. The pack except just at the start seemed to have the greatest difficult in holding to the scent and after a very twisting run in and around the big nullah known as Bapnala, the jackal was finally marked to ground in a rockery in the bed of the nullah, some distance behind the Vakola Barracks. The sport had been disappointed but rarely indeed does it fall to my lot to report an indifferent morning's sport, and we consequently hope to enjoy a real good gallop next Tuesday morning from Jackal Hill. People coming from Bombay should be careful to send their horses to Andheri station, not to Santa C

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 15, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 16, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 9/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	1/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16	3/16	
do. in New York ...	52 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·49		1/4
do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3	Since 14th Jan. 09.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 3/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	1/4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	1/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77 10 1-4 unchanged.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Rise caused by covering purchases.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 100,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 50,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	Quiet but steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Firm.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	...44,500 "
Mid-Americans	...5·14—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·96	4·95	4·94	4·93	4·93
+03	+04	+03	+03	+04
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·93	4·92	4·¼4	4·80	
+04	+03	+04	+04	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	34,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	46,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	42,000 "
Do to Continent	2,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·65+05	

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·39+07 } Advanced on bull support and short covering and on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. May 9·21+08 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 3-8+1-8	
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·41+05	
Do. do. May 9·44+04	
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.	
Cotton Stock in London	10,050 Bales
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports...	237,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...190,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	141,000 "
Do. do. to Japan ...	9,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...914,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...559,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 6
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.— ... ... d. 4 11/32
sellers.—Jan.-Feb.
Fair Red Cocoanadas—C. I. F.—London ... d. 3 14/32
Cocanada Ginned—C.I.F.—London ... d. 3 19/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F. 36 1-2 May-June—London—Value—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—35 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Value —Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2 35 1-8—Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March—Quiet but Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Done—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [16TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Case Sovs	20,000	London	Cox & Co.
626 Bars Silver...	11,23,576	do	Indian Specie Bank
463 Bars Silver...	8,14,697	do	Chartered Bank
230 Bars Silver...	4,05,383	do	Yokohama Bank
2252 Bars Silver.	40,05,490	do	Honkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent, " 14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 12th Jan.
Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand, the Credit rate being unchanged at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight. There are very few buyers but some T. T. for February is reported at 1s. 3 31-32d. Private bills are scarce Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	174 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 94 7-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement. During the day there has been some speculative selling and quotations close 3-16 down as under. Calcutta market is unchanged at 94 5-16 ready and 94 1-2 for delivery in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·5
1st Settlement — ...	" 94·8

Bullion :—
On Friday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1/6 to 24 1/8 for ready and 2/16 to 23 15-16 for delivery forward in two months; the New York market closing at 52 3-8. Locally the market opened steady to firm at 61 5-8 ex-duty and has improved to 61 7-8. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	61	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	1	0
2nd Settlement	61	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to the continued advance at Home, the decline reported on closing last evening was almost recovered on the opening of the market to-day. Prices have been steady, but the tone of the market is quiet and only a small business has been done in contracts.
Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand by exporters and mills for Bengals, Oomras and Khandeish.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234	Mar.08
Good M. G. Broach	227	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	207	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	198/9	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	198-9	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	182-3	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	186/7	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	188/9	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	179	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	227	May

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	10,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·98	4·97	4·96	4·95
+02	+02	+02	+02
May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·95	4·95	4·94	4·88	4·82
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 4 0	B. T.
April-May	"	7 14 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are slightly easier.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May ...	Rs.	7 10 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat " ...	"	8 3 0	B. T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	7 8 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is steady with a fair demand.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	47 0 0	
Mimbara	"	48 0 0	
White Khandeish	"	48 0 0	
Black Kutni	"	44 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	9 9 0	B. T.
April-May	"	9 8 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 0 0	
April-May	Rs.	5 14 6	R. T,

Tone—steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	25 0 0	
Jan.-Feb.	"	24 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

Mowrasseed :—

Ready	Rs.	6 13 0	B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	42 0 0	

Tone—Steady.
WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl.-May	Rs.	5 8 0	R. T.
White Karachi Jan. ...	Rs.	6 11 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,466 1-4 X.D
India	72½ C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2 C.D

Mills :—

Crescent	110
David	430
Empress	330
Howard and Bullough ...	440
Manookji Petit	3,240
New Great Eastern	212 1-2
Standard	1,385

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese ...	5 1-2
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord, ...	128
" " Pref.	156
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	347½
Treacher & Co	625

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	108
Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Amritsar-Patti	122
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,122 bales.
Wheat	1,025 cwts.
Linseed	725 "
Rapeseed	1,607 "
Gingellyseed	10,074 "
Poppyseed	278 "
Groundnuts	3,804 "
Castorseed	2,965 "
Rice	7,667 "
Myrabollams	5,789 "
Cottonseed...	25,817 "
Mowrasseed	nil. "
Gram	1,128 "
Joowar	23 "
Maize	nil. "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 1-2		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 12/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	24 5/16	3/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8	3/16	
Do. in New York	52 5/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 1/2		01 1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/8	un	chg l
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p c	since	14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills 3 months' sight ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d.
*Tone of Silver.—Rise Caused by speculative buying orders.
Bar Gold 77/10 1/2

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and unchanged.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Steady.
Manchester	Quiet.
*Total Sales	6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200 "
Imports	10,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·14 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/15 unchgd

*Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·97	4·95	4·93	4·95	4·94
+01	+01	+02	+02	+01
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
4·94	4·94	4·83	4·31	
+01	+02	+02	+01	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...29,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...37,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 9,000 "
Do. to Continent	...21,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·70+05.	

Futures—Month of March 9·43+04 } Advanced on Southern buying of futures in the local market and on bullish week-end figures.
Do. do. May 9·36+05 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 9·51+10
Do. do. May 9·55+11
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London :—
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 5,030,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian 173,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ... 9,390,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	71,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	.....
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	104,500 "
" Actual Exports	13,000 "
" Week's Imports	161,000 "
" Stock	1,068,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	1,300 "
" Sold on Speculation	.....
" Sold for Exportation	.....
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	800 "
" Actual Exports	400 "
" Week's Imports	.....
" Stocks	7,000 "
Afloat American	490,000 "
" Indian	10,000 "

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi 33 5-8 May-June—London—Done.
Red F.A.Q. Karachi 35 1-4 May-June—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 34 3-4 Feb.-March—Value.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 1-4 Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Tone.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-4 Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. ¼d. Value.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The eighty-second report of the Bank of Bombay reads as follows :—
The Directors submit to the Shareholders a Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last. The Auditors, report is also annexed.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of... ...	7,08,642	2	0
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year	4,10,246	12	7
making together...	11,18,888	14	7
which they have decided to apply as under :—			
In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 5,00,000; Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000 ; Transferred to Premises Account, Rs. 25,000; carried forward Rs. 4,93,888-14-7.			
	11,18,888	14	7

The trade demand for money was unusually small during the half-year and rates of interest were low. The average of the Bank's rate for advances against Government Securities was only 4·02 per cent.
A Branch of the Bank was established at Sholapur on 30th November last.
Mr. John Black was appointed a Director by virtue of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks' Act in place of Mr. John Fairclough who left for Europe.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

	Earnings for Dec. 1908.	Increase or Decrease on same month last year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction Horse	Nil	— 59,392	— 9,69,195
Do. Electric	1,68,329	+ 72,852	+ 12,83,354
* Lighting and Power Supply	34,769	+ 6,561	+ 1,11,860
	Rs. 2,03,098	+ 19,421	+ 4,30,719

* Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.
Bombay, 14th January 1909.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statements of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1908 and 1909 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Jan. 1909.				
Bengal	4689000	4971850	197850	.....
In Dec. 1908.				
Bombay	3000000	21300	.....	321300
Total...	4980000	4950550	.....	29450

Ten Sales of Bengal Opium and nine months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of Jan. 1909.				
Bengal	50310000	54350775	4040775	.....
To end of Dec. 1908.				
Bombay	6900000	20964000	1406400	.....
Total ...	57210000	75314775	18104775	.....

BENGAL JUTE AND COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

Barnagore Jute to-day ordinary, 61 ; Gourepore rate preference, 100-8 ; Kanknarrah Jute, ordinary, 149.
The depressed state of the Coal Market to-day is attributed to the failure of a firm of Bengalee brokers, who are said to have conducted a speculative business.
The East Indian Coal Company propose to declare a dividend of 20 shillings per share, equal to 20 per cent.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY.

DECEMBER, 26.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Lieut T McDermott has been placed on the Retired List; Clerk J R Hemsted has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (Dec 7).
Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut H E W Whitehead to be lieutenant (Dec 23); Acting Sub-Lieut E Robinson has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant (Nov 6, 1905); Acting Sub-Lieut C J Royston Webb to be sub-lieutenant (Dec 22).

WAR OFFICE, DECEMBER 29.

Commands and Staff.

Capt A J Fife, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be aide-de-camp (extra) to the Right Hon Earl Grey G C M G, G C V O, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada (Oct 23).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Second Lieut. (on probation) A. H. Tennyson, Lord Somers, to be second lieutenant (Dec. 19) ; Ridingmaster and Honorary Major D. Hall is placed on retired pay (Dec. 30).
14th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Second Lieut. C. R. Turner, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. L. Fraser, admitted to the Indian Army (Dec. 30).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. (District Officer) F. J. Cheverton retires on retired pay (Dec. 30).
Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt. F. M. Murry is seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Dept. (Dec. 5).
Royal Garrison Art.—Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. W. Berridge is placed on retired pay (Dec. 30).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major H C Carey to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col R F Allen, D S O, placed on temporary half-pay Capt H S Rogers to be major, vice H C Carey (Dec 5).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards,—Capt H F Stirling resigns his commission. Supernumerary Capt C J C Grant to be captain, vice H F Stirling (Dec 30).

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt J Mackenzie, V C, to be captain, vice G W G Neill, deceased (Dec 16).
The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt R C B Lethbridge is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Dec 9).
The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Second Lieut C L N Newall to be lieutenant, vice C C R Nevill, promoted (Nov 18).
The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Supernumerary Capt C H Harington, D S O, to be captain, vice B St. J W Hastings, retired (Dec 23).
The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Army :—Lieut. H R Williams, Second Lieut T Bailward (Oct 29).
The Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt H C Jackson is seconded for service on the Staff (Dec16.
The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major W Hayes-Sadler is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267 (7,) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Dec. 22.)
The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut. W. R. Meredith is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Supernumerary Lieut. W P B Frazer to be lieutenant, vice W R Meredith (Dec. 9.)
The Border Regt.—Lieut, G Darwell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dec. 12. Second Lieut, H E Festing to be lieutenant, vice H V Gerrard, seconded (Dec. 5).
The South Staffordshire Regt.—Major W. C. Bridge is placed on retired pay. Capt, A.C. Buckle to be Major, vice W. C. Bridge (Dec, 28.)
The Welsh Regt.—Lieut, Col, and Brevet Col. F. R. Parkinson, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay. Major H. Schofield to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col, F R Parkinson (Dec, 30.)
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Lieut. W E T Morland is second for service under the Colonial Office. Second Lieut. C F K. Carfrae to be lieutenant, vice W E T Morland (Dec 8). Gentleman Cadet G F Plowden, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W E T Morland (Dec 30).
The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt A J Fife is seconded for service on the Staff (Oct 23). Supernumerary Capt H Wake, D S O., to be Captain, vice A J Fife (Dec 22).
The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.—Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut W I Cordon, from camp quartermaster, Curragh, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Capt H Mankelow, retired (Dec 30).
The York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut A E Palmer to be Captain, vice R Selous, deceased (Dec 1). Second Lieut G H Justice to be lieutenant vice R E Webb, promoted (Nov 18).
The Durham Light Inf.—Lieut J G Gillespie resigns his Commission (Dec 30). Second Lieut C R Congress to be lieutenant, vice F CJD Shafto, seconded (Sept 19).
The Royal Irish Rifles—Major B H M Fox retires on retired pay (Dec 30.)
Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Second Lieut. H de B. Purves to be lieutenant vice J A L Campbell, seconded (Dec 5.)
The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Major E A Dickinson is placed on the Half-Pay List, under the provisions of Article 267 (7,) Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1907 Captain A Didley to be major, vice E A Dickinson Capt T H C Frankland to be adjutant, vice R G B Jeffreys (Dec 28.)

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Crops—Lieut-Col G J Coates. M.D., is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Dec 29.)

Army Pay Department.

Capt R A Haviland, paymaster is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Dec 24.)

Memoranda.

Col the Hon A E Dalzell, CB, on vacating command of No. 6 District, is placed on retired pay (Dec. 25); Major W Hayes-Sadler, half-pay, retires on retired pay (Dec. 30). The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain :—W Berridge. Royal Garrison Art ; R Hawkey, Royal Army Medical Corps; J Bailey, the King's (Liverpool Regt) (Dec 28).

Reserve of Officers,

Capt and Honorary Major J Barker, late 4th batt. the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), is transferred, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia; F D'A Murphy, late lieutenant, Royal Horse and Royal Field Art, to be lieutenant (Dec 30).

Special Reserve.

Royal Field Reserve Art.
The Carmarthen Royal Field Reserve Art.—R. A. Lloyd-Barrow to be lieutenant (Nov. 15).

Boyal Garrison Reserve Art.,

The Antrim Royal Garrison Reserve Art.—Lieut. L. W. W. Lees, from the Duke of Edinburghs Own Edinburgh Royal Field Reserve Art., to be lieutenant (Dec. 2).

Royal Reserve Engineers.

Royal Anglesey Royal Reserve Eng.—O. Olliff-Lee to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Oct. 4).

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. I H G White, from the late 5th batt., having assented to be transferred, is appointed an officer of the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (June 28).
3rd Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut. H Hussey is appointed instructor of musketry, vice Capt, W J W Kerr (June 29).
3rd Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt J F N Price, having assented to be transferred, is appointed an officer of the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (June 21) ; Lieut. H P Green to be captain (Dec. 4).
4th Bedfordshire Regt.—B C R Loder to be lieutenant (Oct. 1).
6th Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut F R A Browne resigns his commission (Oct. 7).
3rd Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Capt O T R Crawshay, from 4th Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be captain ; Capt N H Moore, from 3rd Lincolnshire Regt, to be captain (Dec 1).
4th South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut A C E S Bowlby, having assented to be transferred, is appointed an officer of the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia (Aug 2),
3rd Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg)—Major and Honorary Lieut-Col V H Mellor resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Dec 1).
3rd Northamptonshire Regt.—Second Lieut G B Vernon to be lieutenant (Nov 18).
6th Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt—E H Turnbull to be lieutenant (Aug 1.)
3rd Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Capt F. R. Balley resigns his commission (Dec 4.)
4th Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) A B W Ramsay to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Dec 1).
4th Prince or Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Candians)—Lieut. J. R S. Savage-Armstrong to be captian (July (12th).
3rd. Royal Munsteer Fusiliers—Lieut. Col. and Honorary Col. J M Sugrue resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform ; Major and Honorary Lieut. Col. J. S. Ormerod, from the 4th battalion, to be lieutenant-colonel (Dec. 28) ; Major J Mac-Gillycuddy resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Nov. 26) ; Capt and Honorary Major J Creagh resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform (Dec. 10.)

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 16.

The Persian depression has now become largely diffused, the area of low pressure affecting the weather in the extreme North-west. Still there are no indications of its giving general rain in the Northern plains. A light precipitation, however, occurred yesterday in Baluchistan and the Kashmir hills. Clouds are heavy in Baluchistan and the extreme North and light clouds extend over the whole of North-west India and along the Eastern Himalayas.
Temperature is slightly above normal in the United Provinces and parts of the Province of Bengal.
Forecast.—Light precipitation is probable in the extreme North and a few showers in North-east India.

SIMLA, JANUARY 17.

Precipitation has continued in the hills in Baluchistan and Kashmir, but little or no rain is reported from the plains, with the exception of four-tenths of an inch at Bahraich. Heavy clouds persist over Kashmir and moderate to light clouds now extend over the whole country.
Weather conditions are unsettled, but in the absence of a definite depression, general rain is not likely.
Forecast.—Precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir and light local showers are possible in North-west India, the United Provinces and North-west India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Punjab but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues in excess in the eastern districts.
The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and while maximum temperature is normal the minimum continues generally high.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased in Sind and west Rajputana where it is now equal to the average, but has changed irregularly elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is normal everywhere during the day but high in east Rajputana at night.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in West Central India and generally lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Cutch and in excess over the rest of the Division. Temperature has risen, the maximum being now higher than usual in West Central India and at some stations in Gujarat.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the whole area. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now higher than usual except in the south-eastern districts where it remains normal.
The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess and temperature generally normal.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad but contains elsewhere the average or more than the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan.
General Remarks.—Pressure has fallen very rapidly in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab and in Upper Sind, and rapidly in Rajputana and over the rest of the Punjab. Skies remain heavily clouded in the north and east Punjab. Cloud has increased in Rajputana and the United Provinces, and has appeared in the Central Provinces also ; but it is decreasing in Upper Sind and the south-west Punjab and in Cutch and Kathiawar. The pressure changes and the decrease of cloud in Upper Sind and the adjacent districts indicate that the disturbance from Persia has entered north-west India. It is feeble and has caused no precipitation.
The low pressure area over Kathiawar and Gujarat has moved slightly into the interior.
A few showers are however likely in the Punjab and in Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A POPULAR CLERGYMAN

Sciatica, Stiffness, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue—

The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes :—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

TALISED TAXPAYERS.

The ways of income-tax authorities are as inscrut- as the weather. Having promised honest citizens pay the tax before January 1 a magnificent ount, not of 2 1/2 per cent., as at first believed, f 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, they first send out assessment at such a late period in the autumn the discount is reduced, even in the case of the st and active householder who would like to at once, to the still more magnificent sum of farthings for every pound he pays. After ling this Christmas toy before his greedy and ing eyes, they next proceed—in numbers of , at any rate, that we know of—to remove it of his reach by declining to send him the demand , and if he, in his haste to obtain the farthings mpts to dispense with the demand note, and s a cheque immediately, they gravely reprove for his unseemly haste, and tell him to wait. s does the impoverished householder see the hings vanish like Macbeth's dagger from his p.

TERROR OF THE APACHE.

aris has embarked upon a some what fantastical me for dealing with the Paris hooligan, or apa- who by the way, is a much more objectionable on than the London hooligan. To combat this of society, who goes about "la ville lumiere" with rfect lust for murder implanted in his degene- brain, a corps of two thousand special custodi- f the peace has been invented, clad we are told vet," though this must surely be a mistatke. t of the attire of these magnificent gentlemen, fer, would suggest that "velvet" may be cor- However that may be, these two thousand men are to prowl about the city armed with ane and revolver and special authority. The ect of these custodians letting off their revol- n the slightest provocation in such civilised bs as Passy is enough to cool the longing of hmen to take up their abode in that hereto- harming suburb. What guarantee have they the exquisities may not take them for kes and shoot them at sight and apologise after- s ? The remedy is worse than the disease.

GOOSE AND THE CAT.

t lovers—their name is legion—will be glad to f the latest instance of a cat's sagacity and the lness. It seems that the alarm of fire at the ey Hall public-house in Reigate was given by rantic behaviour of a favourite cat, which d madly about the house, and so alarmed its ess. Too long has the goose had pride of merely because mythology declares that its ing saved the Capitol. Let the harmless, and ry cat now come into its own ! For, indeed, a f the phrase may be used, makes an excellent -dog. There is no animal more alert, more sen- , more intelligent. And there is no animal cap- f making a greater din when disturbed in mind ly. One cat will simulate the tramp of a regiment valry as it runs up and down a room. One cat ffectually banish sleep if it wishes to be let into And those with treasures to guard might do an establish a company of cats as guardian of their hearth and home. The cat is a ious, regal, and invaluable personage.

RY WINES.

s a pleasant prospect that is held out to us of the Surrey hills covered with terraced vine- and wish the bold originator of the scheme ck in his experiments. But we feel doubt- to the bouquet and body of the future Surrey The old monks, it is urged, produced good s far north as the Trent. To this we must that the old monks were magicians, and had istophelian power of pressing choice juices most unlikely raw materials. Their Char- is an example. We must also remark that s good wine 300 years ago might receive a ice verdict now if Mr. Wright's praiseworthy en patriotic endeavour proves successful, it mploy some of the thousands of men cast by the grubbing-up of hop-gardens, which is going steadily on. The great rock ahead of e attempts to establish a thriving peasantry fruitful sod is the black cloud of evilly ed legislation that looms on the horizon. he sledge-hammer of the taxation of land descends on poor farms and poor farmers, ling vine-growers and straggling hopgrowers, is small chance of any success for the owners, he best they can do is to retire to Sicily or other country less favoured with a Radical nment. They have their earthquakes, but it is onable if these are so destructive as a Radical et wedded to Free Trade and searching for to pay for old-age pensions.

NAR LAW.

ling members of the Opposition ought to ttered by the amout of criticism now being ed up on their heads. The criticism may altogether complimentary, but it indicates, itself and by reason of the attention it the growing realisation that before very, ng she country will in all probability place tinies in the hands of a Unionist Govern- That, if anything, is the meaning of this ion to the lights of the Opposition. "Auditor m," writing in the January "Fortnightly," is carping in his estimate of the Unionist rs in the House of Commons, but he pays a handsome tribute to the developing power of Bonar Law. After pointing out how serious been the loss of Mr. Chamberlain to the Oppo- n, our drastic critic declares that there has no one to take his place—no one who posses- the "sublime faculty" of heartening friends in the of adversity. "The only member of the Front position Bench—excluding, of course, Mr. Balfour who has in him anything of the qualities which ke Mr. Chamberlain so great is Mr. Bonar Law. Law speaks as though he were absolutely sure of self, of his facts and of his principles ; and he ne of the few whose artillery makes visible ches in the enemy's walls. This is the more rkable because he has not the natural manner orator. He has no sweeping gestures his is rather thin, and he sometimes reminds of a schoolmaster correcting arithmetical cises on the blackboard. But no one who d him close the debate on the third reading e Licensing Bill . . . will question the l development of his powers as a Parliament- n."

LY WOES.

is not all fun to be a member of the House ords in these hard times. Perhaps even the tender-hearted peer can bear with equanimity onviction that he has assisted to stir all the blood in Mr. Loyd George's veins, se Mr. Lloyd George seems always able ve himself from suffering very badly by ging in a fervid outburst of unrestrained ence. But to cause such misunderstanding een friends as is indicated by the "Nation's" ely satirical attack on the Government is a serious matter. The "Nation" is very angry the acceptance by the Government of the Lords dments to the Miners' Bill. Another insult ! laims—a fresh challenge! and goes on to a comparison between the Premier's famous ch and the Governmental action. An alterna- is presented, like a pistol at the head, to the ral Party by this dauntless journal. Let them d Mr. Asquith's speech as unspoken and re the "scure and peaceful enjoyment their temporary but very real vested st in the life of the present Parliament" ; or hem take Mr. Asquith's speech as it was spo- accept the constitutional issue as dominating thers and address the whole strategy of the to "vindicating anew for the British people right of Self-government in legislation." We afraid the pistol won't go off. the Government, only too conscious—too sadly conscious, per- —that the British people are satisfied that the of the Lords conduces to their liberty of government in legislation." But the Lords can steel their hearts against upsetting Mr. d George and the "Nation," have another reason ore real anxiety. Mrs. Carrie Nation is coming ndon, and announces that she will "begin with House of Lords." For ourselves we are growing than a little tired of Mrs. Nation, and our pathies develop with those persecuted by the het.

THE "FAMOUS" LITTLE GIANT ENGINEERS.

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105 Set Complete.

We carry in Stock the following Sets :—

Set No.	1 Cutting	1/4 inches to	1/2 inches by 1/16*ths*.	With one tap.
Set ,,	2 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, 1/8*ths*.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	5 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, 1/16*ths*.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	9 ,,	,, ,,	1 ,, ,, 1/16*ths*.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	105 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, 1/16*ths*.	,, three taps.
Set ,,	107 ,,	,, ,,	1 ,, ,, 1/16*ths*.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	150 ,,	,, ,,	1 1/2 ,, ,, 1/16*ths*.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	D D 5 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, 1/32*nds*.	,, one tap.
Set ,,	D D 6 ,,	,, ,, 9/32	,, ,, 1/32*nds*.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	D D 7 ,, 7/64	,, ,,	1 ,, ,, 1/64*ths*.	,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	D D 8 ,, 1/16	,, ,, 9/32	,, ,, 1/32*nds*.	,, ,, ,,

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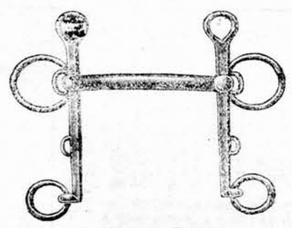

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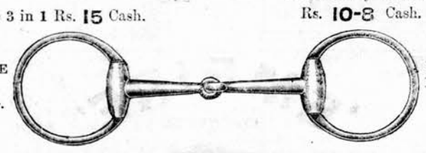

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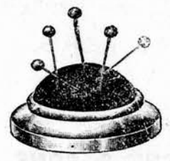

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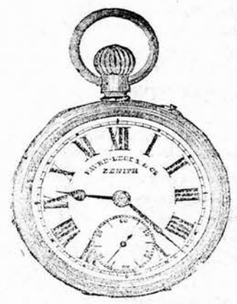

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DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

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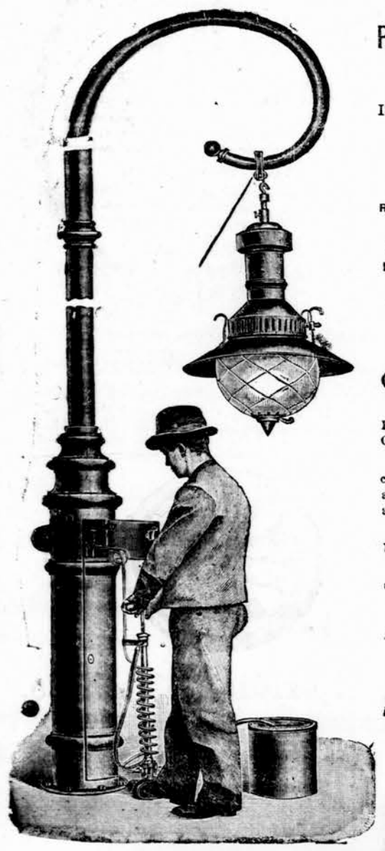

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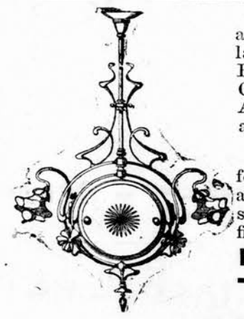

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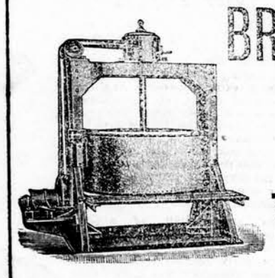

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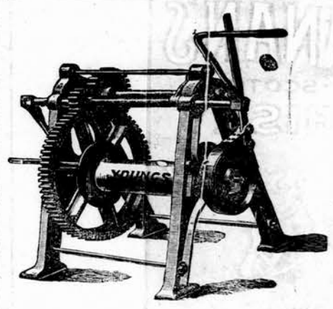

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